Maps, Plans, Views and Coins, illustrative of the Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece,

During the middle of the fourth Century before the Christian Æra

Critical Observations on the Maps of Ancient Greece; Compiled for the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*

By M. Barbié du Bocage

Sixth Edition; Accurately re-engraved from those of the last Paris Edition

Printed for C. and J. Rivington; J and W. T. Clarke; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green; T. Cadell; J. and A. Arch; John Richardson; J. Mawman; W. Ginger; J. Booker; R. Scholey; T. Tegg; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; J. Bohn; R. Saunders; E. Edwards; J. Duncan; G. B. Whittaker; Simpkin and Marshall; T. and J. Allman; Harding, Triphook, and Lepard; C. Taylor; C. Smith; J. Wicksteed; and F. Mason.

London 1825

Solar Anamnesis Edition

CC0 1.0 Universal

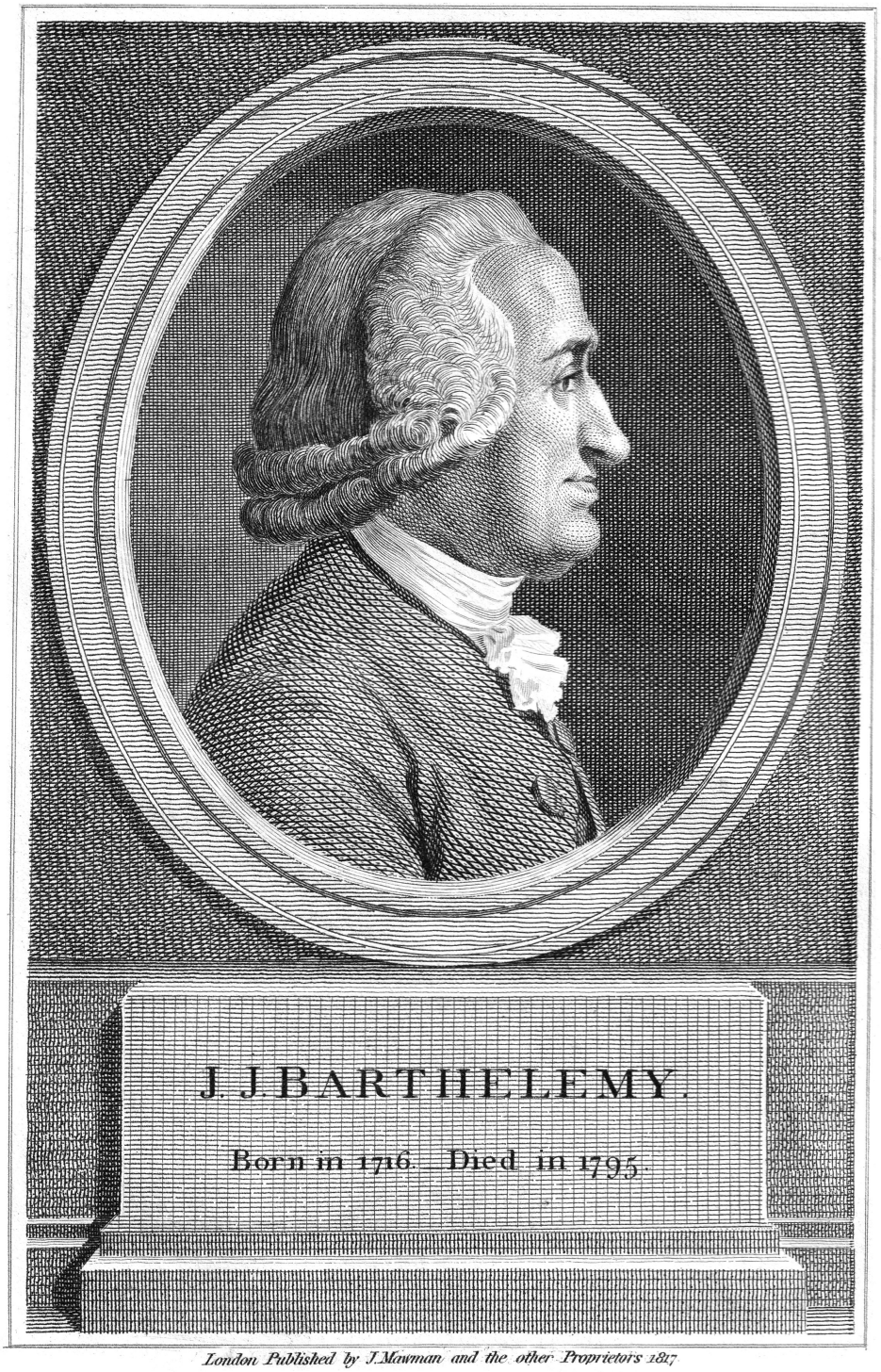
Contents

1 **Critical Observations on the Maps of Ancient Greece; Compiled for the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*** 3

2 **Note relative to the Plate No. 19.** 57

3 **Explanation of the Plate of Medals and Coins** 61

4 **Maps of Ancient Greece; Compiled for the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*** 62



London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

I Critical Observations on the Maps of Ancient Greece; Compiled for the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*

In the former editions of the Travels of Anacharsis, I have given a critical analysis of the maps which accompany that work, and I have pointed out the authorities by which I was guided in the construction of those maps.

The maps and plans of this new edition are much more perfect than those of the former. All the maps of the different states of Greece have been enlarged or improved, and several of them are new; all the plans have been redrawn, and some of them were not in the former editions. The new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, especially, has been laboured with the greatest care; and I may say that nothing has been neglected that could conduce to render it as accurate as possible. Several persons of great ability have made a merit of concurring to render it more perfect. I shall first mention M. Truguet, who has communicated to me in the most liberal manner, all the plans and observations he had taken in the Archipelago and the environs of Constantinople; and those parts of my map which are laid down from them are particularly accurate. M. Abancourt has likewise very kindly communicated to me everything which he believed might be useful to my work, as well maps as manuscripts; and this assistance I have found a great advantage. M. de Lalande, well known for his profound knowledge in astronomy, has in the most obliging manner communicated to me all the astronomical observations of M. Beauchamp in the Levant: and MM. Verninac and Descorches, late ambassadors from the French republic to the Porte, have done everything in their power to procure me useful and circumstantial information relative to Greece.

At the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, General Ernouf caused to be communicated to me many maps and plans which I found of great utility; and at the *Dépôt de la Marine*, General Rosily granted me access to several portfolios, in which I found plans of various harbours and islands. In the department of Exterior Relations several persons furnished me with whatever they judged might be useful to my work; and in our Geographical Depository of the Interior, I have found several plans from which I have derived advantage. The keepers of the great National Library have, likewise, furnished me with all the books which I judged necessary to my design.

Yet, as these aids were received successively, and many of them at a time when my work was far advanced, I have not been able to avail myself of them with respect to the parts of it which were already begun. Hence it is that all the particular maps of the countries of Greece are constructed on the original plan, as are likewise the new maps of Ætolia and the coasts of Asia Minor. They are, however, corrected and improved, both with respect to historical reference and the configuration of the coasts; and they are also considerably enlarged, as will be evident on comparing them with those of the former editions. This plan has likewise obliged me to give the old *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Islands*, as affording a faithful copy, and exhibiting the connexion of the particular maps. This map is not superfluous, as it may appear at first view; since, being on the same scale with the new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, it serves to show the great alterations that have been made in the latter.

The Critical Observations on the Maps, prefixed to them in the former editions, will consequently still apply to the particular maps, and are even necessary for understanding them. I shall therefore begin by transcribing them here, and afterwards give an account of the alterations I have made, as well in the new General Map as in the particular maps; annexing some circumstantial remarks on the plans. To these observations I shall only add some notes, to elucidate such parts of them, as may require explanation; at the same time making such little alterations in them as circumstances may render necessary.

✶
✶✶

In geography, when a map is copied from another map, the imitation should be candidly avowed; and when it differs essentially from all other maps of the same country, the authorities on which such difference is founded should be assigned. In compliance with this principle, I shall proceed to explain, as succinctly as possible, the guides I have followed, and the reasons by which I have been influenced, in compiling the maps of ancient Greece which accompany the Travels of Anacharsis.

In this examination I shall not include the particular plans, because each of them would furnish matter for one, or even for more than one memoir.[1] I must however acknowledge, that those of the battles of Salamis and Platæa would have been very imperfect, if the Count de la Luzerne, the present minister for naval affairs, had not been so obliging as to favour me with his advice, and read the ancient authors with my drawings before him. I am likewise indebted to the Count de Choisseul-Gouffier for his generous communications of all the plans and surveys he had taken in the country; and it is certain that the most accurate of my maps are those which are laid down after his plans. They are almost all by M. Foucherot, engineer for bridges and causeways,[2] who not only put into my hands his drawings and manuscript journals, but has also described to me, as distinctly as possible, the parts of his route where he had not time to take observations, and which were necessary to my design. The geographical collection for foreign affairs, in which the late Count de Vergennes permitted me to make researches, has also furnished me with a number of other plans of ports and islands; and I have found in the library of the king, though not the entire voyage of the Abbé Fourmont, yet at least several fragments of it, of which I have made every possible use.[3]

The heirs of the late M. d'Anville[4] have also communicated to me the notes of that celebrated geographer, to whom the science of geography is so much indebted, and whose very errors are respectable, since they only prove the imperfection of geographical knowledge at the time when he compiled his maps. I have also found in some geographical

[1] I shall now subjoin some remarks on them in the sequel of these Observations.

[2] M. Foucherot is now a member of the National Institute, an honour well merited by his great abilities.

[3] Since I wrote these first observations, I have found, in the National Library, many other papers of the Abbé Fourmont, which have enabled me to restore his Journal. What I have extracted from these papers might furnish materials for a tolerable volume in quarto.

[4] I esteem, and ever shall esteem it, an honour, to have been the only pupil of M. d'Anville.

manuscripts of the late M. Freret, well known for his profound erudition, digested extracts from the Portulans,[5] which I shall frequently have occasion to cite. It now only remains for me to speak of a work on geography, in modern Greek, by Meletius, archbishop of Athens, and a native of Joannina in Epirus, written about the end of the last century, and printed at Venice in 1728, in one volume folio.[6] I have made use of it in several instances for the northern parts of Greece; but I could not for the Peloponnesus, because the maps of that peninsula were already engraved before the work fell into my hands. I must likewise add, that, if my maps are less imperfect than those which have preceded them, they are indebted for a part of their merit to the author of the Travels of Anacharsis, who has assisted me in my inquiries, and discussed with me several essential points.

I likewise shall not include in this examination the chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus, because time and events having furnished us with a considerable accession to our knowledge of those places since it has been completed, it would be necessary to lay it down entirely anew.[7] I shall therefore confine myself to the General Map of Greece, and the particular maps of each of its provinces.

I have made use of all the astronomical observations that I have been able to procure, when I have found them accurate; and, in defect of these, have had recourse to the distances given by the ancients and moderns. But it will be first necessary to give an account of the measures I have employed.

In all the maps, I have used, for the comparative scale, after the example of M. d'Anville, the common French leagues of 2500 toises,[8] because they have appeared to me in general to correspond very nearly with the hour's journey employed by travellers in these countries. The Olympian stadium, which in my maps I estimate at 94 toises 5 feet, is deduced from the length which M. le Roi assigns to the Grecian foot.[9] As to the Pythian stadium, it is that which M. d'Anville has before used, and which he fixes at one-tenth part of the Roman mile, or four-fifths of the Olympian stadium.[10] I have named it Pythian,[11] because it appears to me to have been principally in use in the north of Greece; and because, according to the remark of Spon,[12] the stadium which still exists at Delphi is shorter than that of Athens.[13] By the measures which we have of the latter, it appears that it was of the length, or nearly so, of the Olympian stadium. It is true that Censorinus,[14] when comparing the stadia, which he calls Italian, Olympian, and Pythian, makes the latter

[5]Collections of charts, surveys, and descriptions of different ports, roads, etc.

[6]To this treatise on geography must be added that of Demetrius Phillipides, likewise in modern Greek, of which I have given an account in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, 2d year, vol. 6.

[7]This map has been re-drawn for this new edition; and I shall say a few words in the sequel of these Observations relative to the authorities on which I have relied in its construction.

[8]And in this new edition the republican myriameters, one of which is somewhat more than two of the old common French leagues — 2500 toises being 4870 metres, 99 centièmes (or hundredths).

[9]Le Roi, Ruines de la Grèce, t. 1. p. 32.

[10]D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin.

[11]M. Bonne, in his Remarks on the Maps to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, had called it so before.

[12]Spon, Voyag. t. 2. p. 38.

[13]This is a fact which may be elucidated by M. Fauvel, member of the National Institute, residing at Athens; for he has been at Delphi, as he informs me in a letter dated 14th Ventose, year 6.

[14]Censor. de Die Nat. cap. 13.

consist of 1000 feet; while the first, according to him, only contains 625, and the second 600. But Aulus Gellius, who wrote in Greece, expressly says[15] that the Olympian was the longest of all the stadia; and besides, M. d'Anville,[16] and before him Lucas Pœtus, have already remarked that Censorinus here distinguished the Italian from the Olympian stadium, only from not knowing the difference of the feet of which they were composed, and that 625 Roman feet are equal to 600 Grecian Olympian feet. We cannot therefore rely on the measure of the Pythian stadium of Censorinus. Yet, if we take the 1000 feet for the measure of the diaulus, or double stadium, we shall still have, for the length of the Pythian stadium, 500 feet, which are exactly four-fifths of 625 Roman feet. However this may be, the Pythian stadium, being shorter by one-fifth than the Olympian, must be equal to 75 toises 5 feet 2 inches 4 4/5 lines, French measure, or, to avoid fractions, 76 toises (161 yards, 2 feet Eng.) as it has been estimated by M. d'Anville.[17]

I have sometimes made use of a still shorter stadium, or that which M. d'Anville calls the Macedonian, or Egyptian,[18] and which he estimates, in several places, at from fifty toises to fifty-four, or even more.

The projection of the General Map[19] is on the hypothesis which considers the earth as a plane; at least the diminution of the degrees of longitude is calculated from the table at the end of the Supplements to the Astronomy of M. de Lalande,[20] for the difference between this hypothesis and that of the spherical figure of the earth is almost insensible on the scale that I have chosen. The meridians being right lines on my map, their intervals have been ascertained by the tangents of the parallels 36 and 40; and I have always taken the degree of latitude at 57,000 toises, in round numbers, as it has been estimated in the table of M. Schulze,[21] for the latitude of 39 degrees. It is not necessary to mention that the curvature of the parallels has been determined and laid down on each meridian from the difference of the secant and the radius; but it may be proper to remark, that if the parallels are right lines on the particular maps, it is because it would otherwise have been very difficult to lay down the different bearings of which I shall have occasion to say more presently; and because, besides, the curvature would have been scarcely perceivable. I have likewise not marked the longitude on the particular maps; because having no observation relative to it through the whole extent of country which they represent, it would have been necessary at least to reach Salonichi, from which it must have been computed.

The General Map,[22] on the contrary, is supported by several observations of longitude and latitude. The position of Constantinople, formerly Byzantium, is taken from the *Connoissance de Temps* for the year 1788; and the latitude and longitude of Salonichi, formerly Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf; of Smyrna, on the coast of Asia;

[15] Aull. Gell. Noct. Att. lib. 1. cap. 1.

[16] D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin. p. 14 et 70.

[17] Id. ibid. p. 71.

[18] Id. Eclaircis. Géorg. sur l'Anc. Gaule, p. 162; Trait. des Mes. Itin. p. 93.

[19] That of *Greece and the Grecian Islands*; for I shall speak of the projection of the new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies* in the continuation of these Observations.

[20] De Lalande, Astronom. t. 4. p. 770.

[21] Id. ibid. p. 777.

[22] Of *Greece and the Grecian Islands*.

and of Candia and Canea, in the island of Crete, have been observed by Father Feuillée. M. de Chazelles has given us the latitude of Rhodes, and other navigators have furnished me with that of several of the islands of the Archipelago.[23]

I have not been able to make use of the observation of Father Feuillée at Milo, because it appears to me erroneous. M. d'Anville had before judged it to be so, since the longitude which he assigns to that island in his maps differs by about twenty minutes from that of Father Feuillée. The longitude of Melos in my map is almost the same with that in which it is laid down by M. d'Anville.[24]

The particular maps have for their basis; 1. The observations of latitude taken by Vernon at Athens, Negropont, or Chalcis, in Eubœa, and at Sparta. 2. Two observations of latitude which I found in the papers of M. Freret. They were taken by M. de Chazelles, one in the port of the island of Zante, or Zacynthus, and the other to the south of Cape Matapan, or Tænarum, directly west of the most southern point of the island of Cythera. 3. The latitude of Volo, formerly Pagasæ, at the bottom of the Pagastic Gulf, in Thessaly, given by Dapper, though I know not whence he obtained it. 4. That of Corfu, from the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel. 5. That of Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum, according to the table of Philip Lansberge. And, 6. The latitude and longitude of Salonichi, to which I have had recourse to determine the longitude of all Greece in the General Map.

The latitude of Athens, from which I have taken my departure for all my particular maps, according to the observations of Vernon,[25] is 38° 5′. M. d'Anville mentions another observation, which places that city in 38° 4′ only;[26] but as I have not found it among his papers, I have followed that of Vernon.[27]

I have adjusted to the position of Athens the plan of the bay and isle of Coulouri, which was taken by M. Foucherot in 1781, and which I have accurately copied in my plan of the battle of Salamis. I have also adjusted to the same position a manuscript map of the Gulf of Engia, taken by the Marquis De Chabert, in 1776.[28] This map has likewise given me the figure of all the islands of the Saronic Sea, the point of Cape Scyllæum, and even the position of the Acro-corinthus. The bearing of the promontory of Sunium from the summit of the mountain in Ægina, does not, indeed, accord with that given by Wheler;[29] but the position of the Acro-corinthus is also in this map more southerly than

[23] I ought to have made use of the latitudes of the islands of Sapienza, Cerigotto, and Ovo, or that of Cape St. Angelo, and even of those of Samos, Nicaria, and the isle of Fourni, as given in the Travels of Niebuhr into Arabia and the neighbouring countries (Amsterdam, 1774, in 4to, first volume); but I was then little acquainted with those excellent Travels. I was, besides, not very well provided with books, and it will doubtless be perceived that I am not much better furnished with them at present.

[24] The longitude of Milo given by Father Feuillée is certainly erroneous, but the latitude is very accurate; and if I was not able to make use of it in my first General Map, it was because, in giving the distance suitable to the space comprised between Attica and Melos, I had placed Athens too much to the north; as will be seen in the continuation of these Observations.

[25] Journal de Vernon, à la suite de la Reponse de Spon à la Critique de Guillet, page 302.

[26] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

[27] This observation of Vernon is inaccurate; Athens is somewhat more to the south, being situate in 37° 58′ 1″; as will be seen hereafter.

[28] I shall again have occasion to speak of this map in the continuation of these observations.

[29] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 449.

that of Athens, by about four thousand one hundred and fifty toises, or a little more than four minutes of latitude, precisely as I found it in 1782. I have ascertained this position entirely from comparing and combining the bearings given by Wheler of Athens and Mount Hymettus, from the Acro-corinthus,[30] and of the Acro-corinthus from Mount Hymettus;[31] for I then had not seen the map of M. de Chabert. The latitude of Corinth therefore cannot be, as the observation of Vernon makes it, 38° 14′;[32] but must be about 38° 1′ 30″, as it is laid down in my maps.[33]

The situation of Corinth thus determined, I have adjusted to its position a map of the Isthmus, taken geometrically by the Venetians in 1697, of which an engraving has been given by Bellin, in his Description of the Gulf of Venice and the Morea.[34] This map, which is constructed with great care, has enabled me to assign with sufficient accuracy the situation of the promontory Olmiæ, though it is not found in it. Wheler has observed that this promontory bears north-north-east of the Acro-corinthus;[35] and Livy says that a temple of Juno Acræa, built on this promontory, was only about seven Roman miles distant from Corinth.[36]

Between Corinth and Argos, the ancients, according to Strabo, reckoned two hundred stadia;[37] and, at present, about eight or nine hours are required to go, by the shortest road,[38] from Corinth to Napoli di Romania, or Nauplia, which is but a little farther than Argos. In my maps, the distance between Corinth and Argos, in a right line, is one hundred and eighty Olympian stadia, and about seven hours and one third, of twenty-five hundred toises each, between Corinth and Nauplia.

Argos has always been placed in the maps almost due south of Corinth; but the situation of the southern coast of Argolis, and in particular the position of the isle of Hydrœa, has obliged me to lay it down much more to the west. The citadel of Argos, Nauplia, or Napoli, and Tiryns, at present Old Napoli, are laid down from observations, taken on the spot by M. Foucherot, from two different stations; first, on coming out of a defile near Mycenæ, and afterwards from the city of Argos itself. From the latter station M. Foucherot has also observed the bearing of that part of the coast of Laconia which advances most to the east. All these observations have been taken according to the north indicated by the compass; but I have rectified them to the true meridian, by allowing for the variation of the needle 13° 15′ towards the west, which was found to be its variation in these countries, by M. de Chabert, in 1776.

To the position of Nauplia, or Napoli, I have adjusted two manuscript charts taken in 1735, by the late M. Verguin, engineer in the naval service. They have furnished me with the coast and islands of Argolis, from the confines of Laconia to Cape Acra. I shall say

[30] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 443.
[31] Id. ibid. p. 410.
[32] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[33] The city of Corinth is really situate in 37° 54′ and some seconds, as will be seen hereafter.
[34] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. pl. 48. p. 230.
[35] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 443.
[36] Liv. lib. 32. c. 23.
[37] Strab. lib. 8. p. 377.
[38] Pocock, t. 3. p. 175. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuscr.

nothing of the merit of these charts, but content myself with referring to M. d'Anville,[39] who did not make use of them till he had ascertained their accuracy.[40] Some observations that have been taken of the bearings of the neighbouring places from Cape Acra, and the islands Tiparenus and Aristera, now the isles of Especi and Especi-Poulo, have given me the position of Mount Buporthmos, and the islands Aperopia and Hydræa. These observations, which I have found among the papers of M. Freret, have appeared to me to be by M. Verguin,[41] which has induced me to make use of them with confidence. The figure of these islands, and that of the coast opposite to Scyllæum, are taken from another manuscript chart, drawn by the pilot Vidal, in 1735, which I have compared with that of this same coast, given by Desmouceaux.[42]

The situation of Hermione, now Castri, is likewise ascertained by its distance from Trœzen, or Damala. M. Fourmont says,[43] that he employed four or five hours in going from one of these places to the other. That of the island Hydræa is also given by the observation of Tournefort,[44] of its bearing from his station in the island of Zia, formerly Ceos; and the latter is laid down from its distance from the promontory of Sunium, and from the bearings observed by Wheler from that promontory,[45] which extend to Anti-Milo.

Leaving Argos, Pliny has enabled me to determine the breadth of Peloponnesus. He says that the distance from Argos to Olympia, crossing Arcadia, is sixty-eight Roman miles.[46] I have taken these in a right line; because, after having considered the road which passes through Megalopolis, I have found that it does not depart much from a right line, and yet gives a considerably greater distance. In fact, the table of Peutinger[47] gives twelve miles from Olympia to Melænæ, twenty two from Melænæ to Megalopolis, and twenty from Megalopolis to Tegea. From Tegea to Argos the distance is wanting; but this is easily supplied from modern travellers. M. Foucherot[48] reckons ten hours journey between Napoli di Romania and Tripolizza; and we shall be convinced that the latter town is near the place where Tegea stood, if with the Abbé Fourmont, we find the site of Tegea in Palæo-Tripolizza, or old Tripolizza. We may therefore reckon eighty-seven or eighty-eight Roman miles from Olympia to Argos, or Nauplia, passing through Megalopolis; and thus the reduction of the distance to sixty-eight in a right line will still be very great.

Tripolizza is at present the capital of the Morea, or Peloponnesus, and the residence of a pasha, or mouhasil, who is governor of the whole country. It is a modern town; but Leondari is not the ancient Megalopolis, as has been hitherto supposed, on the

[39] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce.

[40] Yet they make the coast of Argolis, from Nauplia, or Napoli, to the island Tiparenus, now l'Especi, a little too long, as has been observed by M. de Chabert.

[41] They, in fact, are so, as I have ascertained since I wrote the above.

[42] Extrait du Voyage de Desmouceaux à la suite du Voyage de Corn. le Bruyn, t. 5. p. 466.

[43] Fourmont, Voyag. Manuscr. de l'Argolide.

[44] Tournef. Voyag. t. 1. p. 341.

[45] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 449.

[46] Plin. lib. 4. c. 6. t. 1. p. 196.

[47] Peuting, Tab. segm. 7, edit. Scheyb. Vindob. 1753, in fol.

[48] Foucherot, Voyag. Manuscr.

authority of M. de Fourmont.[49] Leondari is built on the declivity of Mount Taygetus, and Megalopolis was situate in the plain beyond the Alpheus. I am, therefore, inclined to believe that the cite of the latter city is at the place called Sinano, which M. Fourmont has taken, without sufficient proof, for the ancient Mantinea;[50] and within the extensive circuit of which he says there are many ruins.[51] Leondari is probably the ancient Leuctra mentioned in Xenophon,[52] which shut in one of the entrances of Laconia. Olympia subsists in a small place now called Miraca. Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot[53] found there but few ruins; but M. Fauvel, who accompanied M. Foucherot, has been more successful in a second journey, which he made in 1787, by order of the Count de Choisseul-Gouffier. He then discovered the hippodrome, the stadium, the theatre, and the temple of Jupiter; so that we shall soon be in possession of the exact dimensions of all these relics of antiquity.[54]

To place Olympia in my maps, its distance from Argos, however, was not sufficient; it was necessary also to obtain its latitude. This has been deduced from that of Zante or Zacynthus, in the island of the same name; observed, as I have already said, by M. de Chazelles: which observation, taken in the harbour, directly to the east of the castle,[55] fixes the latitude of Zante at 37° 46′ 32″.[56]

The road of Zante, from the city to Cape Basilico, the eastern extremity of the island, has been laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin: and able navigators, according to Belin,[57] when sailing between this cape and that of Tornese, anciently Chelonites, on the continent, have observed the former to bear south-west, and the latter north-east. The distance between these two capes is given differently by different travellers; but I have made it, with Texeira, exactly ten Italian miles.[58]

From Cape Chelonites, Strabo says that two hundred and eighty stadia were reckoned to the mouth of the Alpheus.[59] The Portulans, from several bearings, give reason to conclude, on the whole, that the direction was south-east by south: and I have therefore placed the mouth of the Alpheus in this direction from Cape Chelonites. I have not, however, in my maps, allowed more than two hundred and twenty-five Olympian stadia for the distance between these two points; because the coast, in this space, makes great bays, and a great projection; and because, besides, Mr. Chandler and M. Foucherot, who made the journey by land from Pyrgo, near the mouth of the Alpheus, to Chiarenza, anciently Cyllene, not far from Cape Chelonites, give reason to believe that they did not

[49] Fourmont, Lett. Manuscr. à la Bibl. du Roi.

[50] Id. ibid.

[51] Mem. d. l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. 7. p. 356.

[52] Xenoph. Hist. Græe. lib. 6. p. 607.

[53] Chandler's Travels in Greece, c. 76. p. 294. Foucherot, Voyag. Manuscr.

[54] M. Fauvel, member of the National Institute, has, in fact, taken the dimensions of all these monuments, but he has not yet transmitted to me any communication relative to Olympia.

[55] Note Manuscr. de M. Freret.

[56] I have, however, from comparing different observations and distances, placed this city about 4 minutes more to the north, in my new General Map.

[57] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven.

[58] Texeira, Viage, p. 208: en Amberes, 1610, in 8vo.

[59] Strab. lib. 8. p. 343.

employ more than nine hours in going from one of these places to the other.[60]

From the mouth of the Alpheus to Olympia I have followed a small drawing which M. Foucherot drew for me of his route; and which agrees with Pausanias, who reckons a hundred and twenty stadia from Olympia to Letrini.[61] The latter place was at the mouth of the Alpheus; we must therefore correct Strabo, who makes the distance between the mouth of that river and Olympia but eighty stadia.[62]

The greater part of the Portulans, Levanto,[63] and many maps, agree in making Prodrano, anciently the island Prote, on the coast of Messenia, bear south-south-east of Cape Basilico, in the isle of Zante; and also of Cape Chelonites. It is precisely in this direction, with respect to the former of these capes, that I have placed that Island in my maps: but for the distance I have followed in preference the Portulan of Romagna, because that alone can be made to agree with the distances taken by land; those given by the others being either too great or too little.

From Prote to Pylos in Messenia, at present old Navarins, or Zonchio, three Portulans give for the distance ten miles. These miles are Greek miles, and are consequently reduced in my maps to six Italian miles and two-thirds. The direction is east-south-east.

To the position of Pylos I have afterwards adjusted two manuscript maps by M. Verguin, of which M. d'Anville has also made use.[64] I could not follow more accurate guides than these maps: they have conducted me to Cape Gallo, anciently the promontory of Acritas, at the entrance of the Gulf of Messenia. Thence it was easy for me to ascend to Corone, now Coron. That city was somewhat more than a hundred and sixty stadia from the promontory of Acritas, according to Pausanias;[65] [66] and travellers[67] reckon by land from Modon, anciently Mothone, to Coron, six hours journey, or eighteen Italian miles.

From Coron navigators, according to Bellin,[68] have observed Cape Gros, anciently Thyrides, in Laconia, to bear south-east and five degrees to the south. The variation appears to me corrected in this bearing. This cape is not far from Tænarum, now Cape Metapan. Pausanias reckons only seventy stadia between them;[69] and Bellin says, that Metapan is distant from Cape Gallo, or the promontory of Acritas, thirty miles, or ten marine leagues, to the east-south-east.[70] This distance, which is the breadth of the entrance of the Gulf of Messenia, is much greater, according to the Portulans. Pliny,

[60] Chandler's Travels in Greece, c. 73. p. 284. Foucherot, Voyag. Manus.

[61] Pausan. lib. 6. cap. 22. p. 510.

[62] Strab. lib. 8. p. 343.

[63] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 106.

[64] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 20.

[65] Pausan. lib. 4. cap. 34. p. 365 et 367.

[66] Notwithstanding these measures of Pausanias, it is certain that Coron is only sixty-five or seventy stadia from Cape Gallo, and it is at that distance that I have placed it in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*.

[67] Breydenbach, Peregr. Terr. Sanct. p. 31: Mogunt. 1486, in fol. Pellegrin, Voyag. de la Morée, p. 7, Foucherot, Voyag. Manuscr.

[68] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 202.

[69] Pausan. lib. 3. cap. 25. p. 276.

[70] Bellin. ibid. p. 200.

however, makes it less;[71] on which account I have adhered to the measure given by Bellin, and employed it in a right line in my maps.

From Tænarum it was not difficult for me to gain the promontory of Malea. M. Verguin, from the latter cape, had taken the bearing of the former, from two different stations; and thus determined the position of the promontory of Tænarum with respect to that of Malea. By taking the opposite directions, I have ascertained the position of Malea from Tænarum. All the environs of the former cape are laid down from a manuscript chart of the same M. Verguin, which has given me the coast from the promontory of Malea, now Cape St. Angelo, to the isle of Cervi, inclusively; as also the northern coast of the island of Cerigo, or Cythera. To this chart is added another of the anchoring place of St. Nicholas, anciently the Phœnician port, in the same island of Cythera. The remainder of the island is taken from Coronelli,[72] whose description has been compared with other materials. The isle of Cervi was formerly only a peninsula, the most southerly point of which was called Onugnathos, or the jaw-bone of the ass.

In the interior part of Peloponnesus, Lacedæmon, or Sparta, is laid down from its distance from Megalopolis Pausanias says that from Sparta to Olympia the distance is six hundred and sixty stadia;[73] and Livy informs us that the road passed through Megalopolis.[74] We have seen that the table of Peutinger reckons in two distances, thirty-four Roman miles from Olympia to Megalopolis. These thirty-four miles make two hundred and seventy-two Olympian stadia; which, subducted from six hundred and sixty, leave three hundred and eighty-eight stadia for the distance from Megalopolis to Sparta. The distance in my maps, in a right line, is three hundred and thirty stadia; and Sparta is placed in the latitude of 37° 10′ N. according to the observation of Vernon.[75] [76]

It has not been the same with Coron; I have not been able to place this city in the latitude observed by Vernon.[77] [78] The southern part of Peloponnesus, however, as I have already said, rests on an observation of latitude made at sea by M. de Chazelles, to the south of Cape Tænarum or Matapan, and directly west of the most southern point of the island of Cythera.[79] This observation ascertains the latitude of the extreme point of Cerigo to be 36° 10′ N.[80]

In the northern part of Peloponnesus, the situation of Dyme in Achaia is determined by its distance from Olympia. From Olympia to Elis there were two roads: one through

[71] Plin. lib. 4. cap. 5. t. 1. p. 193.

[72] Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 82: Paris, 1687, in fol.

[73] Pausan. lib. 6. cap. 16. p. 492.

[74] Liv. lib. 45. cap. 28.

[75] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.

[76] In my new General Map, Sparta it placed in only 37° 3′ latitude.

[77] Journal de Vernon, p. 902.

[78] This latitude is, in fact, erroneous, as are all those given by Vernon. The latitude of Coron, as determined by M. de Chabert, is 36° 47′ 26″, and it is according to this observation, nearly, that I have placed it in my maps.

[79] Note Manuscr. de M. Freret.

[80] This observation having been taken at sea, is erroneous. M. de Chabert has observed, that the island of Cerigo, as well as the southern parts of Peloponnesus, are situate much more to the south; but I had only this determination to guide me in the construction of my first maps.

the plain, three hundred stadia in length;[81] and the other, which was the shortest, over the mountain. By the latter it was reckoned twelve miles, or ninety-six stadia, from Olympia to Pylos near Elis,[82] and seventy or eighty stadia from Pylos to Elis itself;[83] in the whole, a hundred and sixty-six, or a hundred and seventy-six stadia from Olympia to Elis. From the latter city, proceeding into Achaia, Pausanias reckons a hundred and fifty-seven stadia[84] to the passage of the river Larissus; and he adds[85] that, from this river to Dyme, it is about four hundred stadia. All these distances appear to me accurate, except the last, which cannot be made to agree with the measures taken at sea. Paulmier has, indeed, perceived that there must be an error in this number;[86] but he has not corrected it. I would propose to substitute in the Greek the numeral letter which denotes forty for that which signifies four hundred; and we shall then have three hundred and sixty-three, or three hundred and seventy-three, stadia for the distance from Olympia to Dyme. My maps give more than three hundred and twenty in a right line.

I could not place Dyme at a greater distance from Olympia: Dyme was only sixty stadia from the promontory of Araxus, according to Strabo[87] and the Venetian Portulan reckons only eighteen miles in a right line from this cape to Chelonites, the situation of which has already been determined.

M. Verguin has taken the plan of an anchoring place situated to the east of the promontory of Araxus, now Cape Papa, which extends to Dyme. From this anchoring place the town of Patras, anciently Patræ, has been observed, according to Bellin,[88] to bear east by north. The variation appears to me to have been corrected in this observation. But the distance from Dyme to Patræ, according to several ancient authors, is a hundred and twenty stadia:[89] from the promontory of Araxus to Patræ, therefore, the distance was a hundred and eighty stadia. In my maps it is a hundred and sixty-four, or a hundred and sixty-five, in a right line.

The situation of Patræ is also determined by its distance from the isthmus of Corinth. This distance is seven hundred and twenty stadia, according to Agathemerus;[90] and there is no reason to suspect an error, since Pliny estimated it at the same. The latter says, that the length of the gulf of Corinth, or of the sea of Crissa, to the isthmus, is eighty-five miles;[91] and he adds, that from the promontory of Rhium it is five miles to Patræ;[92] in the whole, ninety miles, which make exactly seven hundred and twenty stadia. This measure also agrees very well with some particular distances on the coast of Achaia, given

[81] Strab. lib. 8. p. 367. Pausan. lib. 6. cap. 22. p. 510.
[82] Plin. lib. 4. cap. 5. t. 1. p. 193.
[83] Diod. Sic. lib. 14. p. 248. Pausan. lib. 6. p. 509.
[84] Pausan. ibid. c. 26. p. 520.
[85] Pausan. lib. 7. cap. 17. p. 564.
[86] Palmer. Exercit. p. 412.
[87] Strab. lib. 8. p. 337.
[88] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 186.
[89] Apollodor. in Steph. Fragm. voc. Δύμη. Strab. ibid. p. 386. Pausan. lib. 7. cap. 18. p. 567, 568. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.
[90] Agathem. lib. 1. cap. 4. p. 10. ap. Geograph. Min. Græc. t. 2.
[91] Plin. lib. 4. c. 4. t. 1. p. 192.
[92] Id. ibid. cap. 5. p. 193.

by Pausanias and the Peutinger table.[93] In my maps, the distance in a right line between the part of the isthmus on the sea of Crissa where a wall terminates, and the position of Patræ, is six hundred and sixty-five stadia. It may perhaps be thought that I have not made a sufficient allowance in reducing the itinerary measure to a right line; but it is to be observed that the coast is almost straight, and makes no other elbow than that of the cape of Sicyon. This cape has been observed by Wheler[94] to bear north-west by north of the Acro-corinthus; and the Greek and Venetian Portulans place Patræ in the direction of west by south, and even west-south-west, from that cape.[95]

In front of Patræ is the island of Cefalonia, anciently Cephallenia, which, according to Strabo,[96] is only eighty stadia distant from the promontory of Chelonites, in Peloponnesus, and sixty from the island of Zacynthus. The figure of it is taken from a Venetian chart, the same that M. d'Anville has made use of.[97] This chart, which appears to me to have been drawn with care, has also furnished me with a part of the island of Ithaca, now Teaki; and the ports situated in the north of the latter island are laid down from a plan taken by M. Verguin.

From Cephallenia Strabo again reckons fifty stadia to Leucadia.[98] But this distance is erroneous; for navigators estimate it at no less than three marine leagues, or nine Italian miles;[99] at which distance I have placed these two islands in my map, following the bearing which the Venetian Portulan has given between the most northern Cape of Cefalonia and the most southern of Leucadia. The latter island is now called St. Maura, and was long only a peninsula: it is laid down from a map of Coronelli's, of which M. d'Anville has also made use.[100] The coast of the opposite continent, towards Alyzia, as well as the islands between that and Leucadia, are taken from a plan by M. Verguin.

The town Leucas was not situate in the same place as that of St. Maura is at present. The ruins of it are still to be seen at some distance on the sea-shore, and in a place where the island approaches nearest to the mainland. It was built by the Corinthians, on the isthmus by which the island anciently was joined to the continent: but the isthmus having been cut through, the town remained on the island, and the channel took the name of Dioryctos. According to the accounts of ancient authors,[101] the distance from Patræ to Leucas was estimated at seven hundred stadia; but in my map it is but five hundred and seventy-five, in a right line, because the navigation from one of these ports to the other is much embarrassed; and because, besides, the distance from Naupactus to Dioryctos,

[93] Pausan. lib. 7. passim. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

[94] Wheler's Journey, b. 6. p. 442.

[95] In my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies* this coast takes a direction a little different, and the space is more contracted. I am supported in this alteration by the positions of Corinth and Patræ, the former of which is situate more to the south than I had placed it by about seven minutes, and the latter more to the north by about three; as I shall have occasion to notice again in the continuation of these Observations.

[96] Strab. lib. 10. p. 456 et 458.

[97] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10, 21.

[98] Strab. lib. 10. p. 456.

[99] Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 65. Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 163.

[100] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10.

[101] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2. p. 105. Plin. lib. 2. cap. 108. t. 1. p. 124; lib. 4. cap. 4. p. 192. Agathem. lib. 1. cap. 4. p. 10. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

according to the table of Peutinger, would not allow me to make it more.

Naupactus, now called Lepanto, lies more to the east than Patræ. This city is situate on the sea of Crissa, not far from the promontory of Antirrhium. From it the Peutinger table[102] gives, at several distances, seventy-eight Roman miles to Dioryctos. These seventy-eight miles amount to six hundred and twenty-four Olympian stadia; and I have made the distance more than six hundred, in a right line.

On the road from Patræ to Dioryctos, the Achelous, now called Aspro-potamo, or the White River, was crossed. Coronelli has given a map of a part of the course of this river,[103] which was taken in consequence of an incursion that the Venetians made into Acarnania and Ætolia in 1684. I have found in it the track of the ancient road; but as the scale of it is erroneous, I have rectified it from the distances pointed out by M. Foucherot,[104] who has travelled through the country; and have adjusted the whole map to the position of Œniadæ,[105] which was situate at the mouth of the Alpheus, and distant one hundred stadia from the promontory Araxus in Peloponnesus.[106]

This map extends to the ruins of Stratos, which was built on the right bank of the river, at the distance of more than two hundred stadia from its mouth, according to Strabo.[107] Yet the same author says, soon after,[108] that Stratos was half-way between Alyzia and Anactorium; and the latter city stood on the Gulf of Ambracia. Paulmier has endeavoured[109] to reconcile these two passages: but his usual penetration appears here to have forsaken him; he offers nothing satisfactory. If he had attended to the respective situation of the places, he might easily have perceived that the second passage is corrupted; and that instead of *Ἀνακτόριον*, we should read *Ἀντίῤῥιον*.

From Leucas, Strabo reckons two hundred and forty stadia to the temple of Actium, at the entrance of the Gulf of Ambracia, on the coast of Acarnania.[110] This distance appears to me erroneous; for the Peutinger table only gives fifteen miles between Dioryctos and Nicopolis, which was afterwards built by Augustus, on the other side of the gulf, in Epirus;[111] and the Portulans and travellers[112] compute the distance between the fortress of St. Maura and that of La Preveza[113] at only twelve miles. These miles, which can only be Greek miles, I have laid down in a right line on my map. For the bearing I have followed that given by Bellin.[114]

---

[102] Puting. Tab. segm. 7.

[103] Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 69.

[104] Foucherot, Voyag. Manuscr.

[105] Œniadæ is at present Ingardon, which is mentioned in the Geography of Meletius, (lib. 1. sect. 18. cap. 3. n. 13. p. 323.), and in the Travels of Cyriac of Ancona, in Greece, in 1436, which were printed, with his Inscriptions, at Rome, in 1746, in one vol. in folio.

[106] Polyb. Hist. lib. 4. p. 329.

[107] Strab. lib. 10. p. 450.

[108] Id. ibid.

[109] Palmer. Græc. Antiq. p. 388.

[110] Strab. lib. 10. p. 451.

[111] Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

[112] Des Hayes, Voyag. du Levant, p. 467: Paris, 1632, 4to. Spon. Voyag. t. 1. p. 81.

[113] Nicopolis is at present a place in ruins, called Preveza Vecchia.

[114] Bellin, Descript. du Golfe de Ven. p. 161.

The gulf of Ambracia, at present the gulf of Arta, is laid down from a large map of Coronelli's,[115] the same that M. d'Anville has made use of;[116] but, like him, I have been obliged to correct its scale, and adjust the map to the measures which Polybius has given of this gulf.[117]

In this latitude Greece is shut in between two gulfs; that of Ambracia to the west, and that of Malia to the east; so that the interval that separates them is considered by Strabo as an isthmus, of which he gives the measure,[118] which he makes to be eight hundred stadia from the bottom of the Gulf of Ambracia to Thermopylæ on the Maliac gulf. This measure has enabled me to determine the point of Thermopylæ, which is also given by other means. The same author says, that from the bottom of the Gulf of Crissa the distance to Thermopylæ, in a right line, is five hundred and eight stadia.[119] What Strabo calls the Gulf of Crissa is the Sea of Crissa, or of Alcyon, which was afterwards named the Gulf of Corinth. He says nothing of any particular Gulf of Crissa, near Delphi; and perhaps I have been wrong in representing it distinct from this sea in my maps.[120] Lastly, the bottom of the Gulf of Crissa, in Strabo, is in the environs of Pagæ, in Megaris.[121] In my maps the distance from Thermopylæ to this city in a right line, is four hundred and seventy stadia,[122] which does not exactly agree with that given by Strabo; but the comparison of the bearings, of which I shall speak presently, would not permit me to admit a greater. The first distance is laid down in a right line, within about twelve stadia.

The bottom of the sea of Crissa is determined — 1. From the

distance from Pagæ to Megara, or to Nisæa.[123] 2. From that between Creusis in Bœotia and the promontory, of Olmiæ near Corinth.[124] 3. From the bearing of the same promontory, as observed by Wheler,[125] from the harbour of San Basilio, which lies to the east of that anciently called Eutretus, and now Livadostro.

For the interior part of Attica, Bæotia, and Phocis, it would, at first view, seem to admit of no doubt that we ought to follow the map of Wheler; but if we examine it with attention we shall find that it is not to be confided in. The map of this traveller differs essentially from his journal. The bearings he has given in the latter are not found the same in the map. I shall instance only in the position of Corinth. We have seen that, according to the bearings given by Wheler, that city must be more to the south than Athens; yet in the map, in whatever manner it be taken, it will be found to lie more to the north. I know well that the difference of latitude found between these two cities on the map, may be

[115] This map is found in the Atlante Veneto.

[116] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 10. Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. 32. p. 513.

[117] Polyb. Hist. lib. 4. p. 327.

[118] Strab. lib. 8. p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8. p. 112. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[119] Strab. lib. 8. p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8. p. 112. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[120] In this new edition I have not laid down a particular Gulf of Crissa.

[121] Strab. lib. 8. p. 336, 379; lib. 9. p. 409.

[122] This distance is not the same in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, on account of new combinations which I have been obliged to make, and of which I shall give an account in the continuation of these Observations.

[123] Strab. lib. 8. p. 334. Strab. Epitom. lib. 8. p. 111. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

[124] Strab. lib. 9. p. 409.

[125] Wheler's Journey, b. 6. p. 472.

diminished by taking the north for that indicated by the compass; but, even thus, Corinth cannot be brought down to its true place. It is the same with other places observed by Vernon. If we take the map of Wheler as it stands, we shall find they are all in the latitudes he has given; Wheler has then adjusted his map to the observations of Vernon. But of this proofs are unnecessary; Wheler has himself told us so in his preface. He has not perceived that these latitudes, for the most part erroneous,[126] destroy the accuracy of all his own operations. Besides, how could he lay down places according to their latitude on a map taken by the compass, without correcting the variation? We can therefore only make use of this map partially; it is rather to be had recourse to as containing memorandums that have their value, than as an exact representation of the country.

I have taken all the bearings given by Wheler; and have followed the English original, because the French translation is frequently faulty. Wheler indeed has only given the points of the compass, which leave us in an uncertainty of 11° 15′; but, by comparing a great number of these bearings, I have been able to ascertain some points with tolerable accuracy, and have reason to believe that I have restored this map to what it was before he had adjusted it to the observations of Vernon. I have only corrected, in all his bearings, the variation; which I have taken, with M. d'Anville,[127] at a point of the compass towards the west.

The plans of M. Foucherot have given me the summits of Mount Pentelicus, Mount Hymettus, and the Cerate Mountains. I have taken my station with Wheler on the two latter, and also at the Acro-corinthus, to determine the position of Cithæron. From Cithæron and the Acro-corinthus I have determined Helicon, and also the summit of Parnassus called Lycoria, which has been observed by Wheler to be directly north of the Acro-corinthus.[128] From Cithæron, Helicon, and Parnassus, I have ascertained the position of Mount Ptous, in Bœotia; from the latter and Cithæron, Mount Teumessus, near Chalcis, or Negropont; from Cithæron and Mount Hymettus, Mount Parnes; from Mount Ptous, several mountains in the island of Eubœa, and one near Opus, now called Talanda. Lastly, from the Acro-corinthus I have determined several capes which run out into the Sea of Crissa.[129] Among all these situations, the position of Chalcis or Negropont in Eubœa is found in the latitude given by Vernon;[130] [131] but I have not been able to place either Thebes or Delphi in the latitudes assigned them by that traveller.

From Turco-Chorio, anciently Elatea, Wheler has observed the summit of Parnassus to bear south by west.[132] By taking the opposite direction, I have determined the position of Elatea from Parnassus. Turco-Chorio is laid down in a map of Thermopylæ, taken in 1781, by M. Foucherot; so that it has been easy to adjust this map to mine. It is the same

[126] They may be termed very erroneous.

[127] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 25.

[128] Wheler's Journey, b. 4. p. 318.

[129] The new bases which I have taken for the construction of my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Islands*, have obliged me to make some changes in the position of these places, of which I shall give an account in the continuation of these Observations.

[130] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.

[131] It is no longer found in this latitude any more than the other places; all the observations of this astronomer being erroneous; it may even be doubted whether he ever took any.

[132] Whel. ibid. b. 6. p. 462.

which I have copied, in part, in the plan of the pass of Thermopylæ. It has conducted me to Zeitoun, and has besides given me the point of the island of Eubœa. Zeitoun is the ancient Lamia, as is proved by an inscription given by Paul Lucas;[133] but the country in the environs is scarcely to be known for the same. The Sperchius no longer flows in the same channel as formerly; the marshes which existed in the time of Herodotus are now become firm ground; the Maliac gulf fills up every day; and the strait of Thermopylæ is at present much wider than it was in the time of Xerxes.

From Athens to Thermopylæ many of the distances which are given by ancient authors, have appeared to me to be computed in Pythian stadia, or stadia which are shorter by one-fifth than the Olympian. I shall here only instance in some that are given near Thermopylæ; by comparing which with the same distances in Roman measures, we shall perceive that the stadia in which they are estimated, are in the proportion of ten to the mile.

Herodotus, when describing this famous pass, reckons forty-five stadia from Anticyra, along the Sperchius, to Trachis;[134] and Strabo says that the Sperchius is distant from Lamia thirty stadia;[135] in the whole, seventy-five stadia from Trachis to Lamia. But Trachis having been destroyed, according to the same Strabo,[136] Heraclea was built at about six stadia distance. Subduct these six stadia from seventy-five, and there will remain sixty-nine for the distance from Lamia to Heraclea; and Livy says expressly, speaking of these two cities, *intersunt septem millia fermè passuum*.[137] The same proportion is likewise found in the distance from Heraclea to the hot springs at Thermopylæ. This distance is forty stadia, according to Thucydides,[138] which measure is confirmed by Strabo;[139] yet Pliny makes it only four Roman miles.[140]

An observation taken by M. Foucherot, at Thermopylæ, of the bearing of that part of the coast of Thessaly which extends farthest to the south, has given me the direction of the channel which separates this country from Eubœa. This channel is much longer than it is represented in the greater part of maps, but it is extremely narrow; for I have not been able to employ the eighty stadia assigned by Herodotus[141] for the distance between Artemisium and Aphetæ, but by taking them at only fifty-three toises each, as M. d'Anville has done in his map of ancient Greece. The length I have given to this channel is the same with that of the coast of Eubœa which borders it; and this coast extends the space of thirty-six Italian miles, according to a manuscript chart of the Archipelago, drawn by the pilot Gautier, in 1738. On the most northern cape of the island of Eubœa formerly stood the city of Cerinthus, the name of which has been corrupted by mariners into that of Cape Rhento.

[133] Paul Lucas, Second Voyag. t. 1. p. 405. Inscript. 52.
[134] Herodot. lib. 7. cap. 198.
[135] Strab. lib. 9. p. 443.
[136] Id. ibid. p. 428.
[137] Liv. lib. 36. cap. 25.
[138] Thucyd. lib. 3. cap. 92.
[139] Strab. lib. 9. p. 429.
[140] Plin. lib. 4. cap. 7. t. 1. p. 199.
[141] Herodot. lib. 8. cap. 8.

Several maps make this cape bear due north of the promontory of Sepias, now Cape St. George; and the chart of Gautier places the latter directly south of the point of Cassander, anciently the promontory of Posidium, in the peninsula of Pallene. The distance from the promontory of Posidium to Sepias appears to me to be about thirty-five Italian miles; Gautier makes it more; but it cannot much exceed this, for the latitude of the promontory of Posidium is determined by that of Therma, now Salonichi, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf. The whole coast from that city to the promontory of Canastræum, now Canonistro, is laid down from a chart taken geometrically, in 1738, by M. le Roi, an engineer who accompanied the Marquis d'Antin. The map of M. le Roi has also furnished me with the mouths of the Axius, and even the coast of Thessaly, though the latter is only laid down from estimation.

The longitude and latitude of Salonichi have been observed by Father Feuillée.[142] [143] It is situate 20° 48′ east of Paris, and in latitude 40° 41′ 10″ N. From the position of this place I have determined the longitude of all Greece, in my General Map.

The summit of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, is ascertained by its bearing from Salonichi. The valley of Tempe is given from a manuscript map of Mr. Stuart, a learned Englishman, who has published the Antiquities of Athens; and the bottom of the Pagastic Gulf is determined, as I have already said, from the latitude of Pegasæ, now the castle of Volo. The latitude of this castle is 39° 21′, according to Dapper.[144] I know not whence he obtained this observation, but it appears to me sufficiently accurate. The isles Sciathos, Scopelos, and the others near to them, are taken from the chart of Gautier; except that of Scyros, which is laid down from the plan given of it by the Count de Choisseul-Gouffier.[145] [146]

On the western coast I stopped at the Gulf of Ambracia. I shall now proceed to determine the position of the island of Corcyra, at present Corfu. Coronelli has given a map of this island, which is sufficiently minute;[147] but the scale of it is defective. M. d'Anville has corrected it,[148] by comparing it with a plan taken by M. Verguin. I have done the same; and have afterwards adjusted to the position of this island the coast of Epirus, from Buthrotum to the promontory Chimærium, and even beyond. The greater number of the Portulans place the islands called Paxæ to the east and south-east of Corfu; they are, nevertheless, laid down very nearly south in all the maps, and so they are found in mine. In giving their figure I have followed a map by Van Keulen.

From these islands the Greek and compiled Portulans make Cape Sidero the most westerly point of Cephallenia, to bear south by east; and Levanto says[149] this is in general

[142] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 9.

[143] This latitude is very accurate, but the longitude is erroneous. I have been obliged to remove this position more to the west. I shall give an account in the continuation of these Observations of the reasons which induced me to make this alteration.

[144] Dapper, Descript. de l'Archip. p. 342.

[145] Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 40. t. 1. p. 77.

[146] Some change has been made in the situation of all these islands, of which I shall give an account in the continuation of these Observations.

[147] This Map is found in the Atlante Veneto.

[148] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 9.

[149] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 105, etc.

the course steered in sailing from Corfu to Cefalonia. The distance is different according to different authors; but it is determined by the latitude of Corfu, which, according to the tables of Riccioli and Pimentel,[150] which are constructed from the observations of navigators, is 39° 37′ N.[151] The position of Corfu agrees with the seven hundred stadia which the ancients computed between Leucas and Corcyra,[152] the latter city is not indeed the same with Corfu: the ruins of it are seen at a little distance to the south, in a peninsula now called Chersopoli; and from this peninsula to Leucas, the distance, in a right line, on my map, is six hundred and twelve Olympian stadia, which appears a suitable reduction.

From Corcyra the ancients again reckoned seven hundred stadia[153] to the Acro-ceraunian mountains; or perhaps only six hundred and sixty, which is the number in the manuscript of Agathemerus;[154] though Tennulius has thought proper to correct it from the text of Pliny. He would have done better to have corrected Pliny[155] by Agathemerus. In my map the distance of five hundred and ninety stadia will be found, in a right line, between Corcyra and the point of the Acro-ceraunian or Ceraunian mountains, now called La Linguetta. This reduction is not too great. The position of that point is likewise ascertained by other means.

The latitude of this point is taken from a large chart of the Gulf of Oricum, now La Valona, geometrically taken, in 1690, by a Venetian engineer, named Alberghetti, in which the latitude seems to have been given from an astronomical observation made at La Valona, though it is not mentioned in the chart. Its longitude is deduced from its bearing with respect to the most northern point of Corfu: at least Levanto says[156] that Corfu lies ten leagues to the south-south-east of the isle of Saseno, anciently Saso. The leagues of this pilot are always four Italian miles each, as has been remarked by M. d'Anville;[157] and, taking the opposite direction, the ten leagues will precisely extend from Cape Phalacrum, the most northern point of Corfu, to the latitude which the Venetian chart assigns to the point of La Linguetta. I have therefore reason to believe that the Ceraunian mountains are rightly placed in my map. On the other hand, the position of the Cape La Linguetta, which is placed due south of Saseno in the Venetian chart, is shown to be right by that of the small island Thoronos.[158] The latter is directly to the south[159] of Saseno, and due west[160] of Phalacrum in Corcyra.

---

[150] Ricciol. Geograph. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9, cap. 4. p. 384: Venet. 1672. in fol. Pimentel, Arte de Navegar, p. 216: Lisboa, 1722, in fol.

[151] This latitude is only 1′ 18″ less than that determined by M. Beauchamp, on land, in this city, in 1796; and it is the latter which I have followed in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, as I shall have occasion again to notice hereafter.

[152] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 2. p. 105. Plin. lib. 2. 108. t. 1. p. 124. Agathem. lib. 1. cap. 4. p. 10. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[153] Polyb. ap. Strab. ibid.

[154] Agathem. ibid.

[155] Plin. ibid.

[156] Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 95, et 104.

[157] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 4.

[158] Now called *Fanu*.

[159] Portul. Grec. et Compilé. Levanto, ibid.

[160] Portul. Manus. Coronelli, Descript. de la Morée, p. 63.

The chart of the Gulf of Oricum, which appeared to me very carefully laid down, has furnished me with the coasts of that gulf, those of the island Saso, and even a part of the course of the river Celydnus. I have also profited by a note engraved on that chart, which contains a concise but well drawn description of the country in the environs of La Valona, the ancient Aulon. It has likewise given me the distances descending to the south to Buthrotum, opposite Corcyra; and has, besides, conducted me to Durazzo, or Epidamnus, in Illyricum. But it must surely excite our astonishment that so accurate a chart should have remained almost unknown to the time of M. d'Anville;[161] the reason of which no doubt is, that the greater part of geographers, accustomed to copy from each other, have never thought of examining Greece in detail, as has been done by M. d'Anville.

The Greek and compiled Portulans, Levanto,[162] and Alberghetti, in a note, lay down Durazzo due north of the isle of Saseno. I have placed it in that direction; and for the distance I think we should prefer that given by Alberghetti; not that the others differ much from it, but because it is the greatest of all: yet has it still obliged me to take the least of two different latitudes which have been assigned to Durazzo, and which, as I have already said, is that of the table of Philip Lansberge,[163] who states it at 41° 27′. The tables of Harris and Riccioli place Durazzo more to the north, and make the latitude 41° 58′;[164] but this would require almost double the distance.

From all that I have said, it appears to me that the western coast of Greece is ascertained with tolerable accuracy: it is therefore now only necessary to inquire whether my measures will be found exact, if we cross to the eastern side. I have already determined the breadth of Greece; first in Peloponnesus, by the distance of Argos from Olympia; and, afterwards, in the middle of Greece itself, by that of the Gulf of Ambracia from Thermopylæ. I shall now proceed to ascertain it in the most northern part, by the extent of the Egnatian way, which went from Apollonia and Epidamnus to Thessalonica or Therma, at the bottom of the Thermaic Gulf, and even beyond. This way indeed was made by the Romans, and did not exist till a long time after the æra of the Travels of Anacharsis: yet the measure of its length to Thessalonica will enable us to determine the space which separates the two seas. This measure is given in Roman miles.

Polybius, according to Strabo,[165] reckoned two hundred and sixty-seven miles on this road from Apollonia in Illyricum to Thessalonica. Strabo afterwards remarks that the road was not longer from Dyrrachium or Epidamnus, than from Apollonia;[166] it will therefore be indifferent whether we take the measure of it from one or the other of those cities. I shall take it from Epidamnus, because I have already determined the position of that place. The 267 Roman miles, at 756 toises each, at which they are estimated by M. d'Anville,[167] make 201852 toises; and on my map the distance between Epidamnus and

[161] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 6.

[162] Levanto Specchio del Mare, p. 95.

[163] Philip. Lansberg. Tab. Mot. Cœl. Perp. p. 8: Middelb. 1663, in fol.

[164] Harris's Diction. under the word Latitude: London, 1736, fol. Ricciol. Geogr. et Hydrogr. Reform. lib. 9. c. 4. p. 397.

[165] Polyb. ap. Strab. lib. 7. p. 323.

[166] Strab. ibid.

[167] D'Anville, Trait. des Mes. Itin. p. 44.

Therma, in a right line, is 167200. The reduction of the itinerary measure to the right line is about one-sixth, which I imagine will appear a suitable proportion in a mountainous country, and where the road passes through several defiles.[168] Alberghetti, besides, says that the distance from Durazzo to Salonichi is little more than two hundred Italian miles.

In the interior part of Epirus some particularities may be remarked that are not found in any maps before published. They are taken in part from a manuscript journey from Arta, anciently Ambracia, by Joannina, and Gomphi, to Larissa in Thessaly; and in part from the Greek geography of Meletius, a native of Joannina, a town situate on the lake Acherusia. It may perhaps excite surprise to see this lake within land, at a considerable distance from the sea, while all the maps place it at the mouth of the Acheron: yet Scylax and Strabo[169] make the Acheron not fall into this lake, but rise out of it; and Pliny still more positively says[170] that the Acheron, after having flowed out of the lake Acherusia, makes a course of thirty-six miles to arrive at the sea. This is, in fact, the distance from Joannina to port Veliki, anciently Glycys, or the Sweet Port. The Acheron in this space loses itself for some time underground, according to Meletius;[171] and this it is, no doubt, which has caused it to be represented as one of the rivers of hell. The same is probably the case with the Cocytus, which rises out of the same lake.

I shall not enter into so minute a detail of the remainder of the General Map, though all the parts of it have been laid down on the same scale as the particular ones. The General Map is, as I may say, only the extract of a work of much greater labour; it will therefore be sufficient to indicate the principal points.

The figure of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice and the Gulf of Pieria, to the isle of Thasos inclusively, is taken from a manuscript chart of the pilot Gauthier, found among the papers of M. Freret. This chart has been adjusted to that of the eastern coast of the Thermaic Gulf, taken geometrically by M. le Roi, and of which I have already spoken. In this chart of Gauthier's the peninsula in which Mount Athos is situate, extends to a somewhat greater length than in another manuscript map of the Archipelago, which is to be found in the Geographical Collection for Foreign Affairs: but I have reason to believe the manuscript which I have followed accurate, because it agrees with the measures of this peninsula given by Pliny and Belon;[172] and because, besides, the summit of Mount Athos has precisely the same bearing from the ruins of Alexandria Troas, more anciently Sigeum, which it was observed to have by Mr. Chandler.[173] [174]

The isle of Lemnos is laid down according to its distances from Mount Athos and the Hellespont, and the bearings indicated by the shadow of Mount Athos, as it projects

[168]The distance on this road is still shorter in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, because it is adjusted to the positions of Durazzo and Salonichi.

[169]Scyl. p. 11. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1. Strab. lib. 7. p. 324.

[170]Plin. lib. 4. c. 1. t. 1. p. 189.

[171]Μελετ. Γεωγρ. lib. 1. sect. 18. c. 3. No. 10: Venet. 1728 in fol.

[172]Plin. lib. 4. c. 10. t. 1. p. 202. Belon, Observ. liv. 1. c. 35.

[173]Chandl. Trav. in Asia Min. c. 8. p. 23.

[174]The situation of Mount Athos is at present well known, as is the coast of Thrace to the Hellespont, and even beyond. All this part is laid down in my new General Map from the maps of M. Truguet, as I shall have again occasion to notice in the continuation of these Observations.

itself on that island.[175] Myrina, the principal city of Lemnos, could not be at the north-west point, as it is found in some maps. The shadow of Mount Athos, according to the testimony of almost all antiquity, did not reach a brazen cow which stood in the forum till the summer solstice;[176] and Belon has remarked[177] that the shadow already projected on the north-west angle of Lemnos, on the 2d of June.[178] The coast of Thrace, from Thasos to the mouth of the Hebrus, is laid down from the indications of the Portulans compared with the Roman Itineraries.

The latitude of the Dardanelles, anciently the Hellespont, has been observed by M. de Chazelles;[179] but for their position I have entirely followed a large manuscript chart taken within these few years by M. Tondu, an astronomer, who has ascertained their longitude and latitude.[180] This chart has furnished me with the coasts of the Gulf of Melas, the Thracian Chersonesus, and the opposite Asiatic shore, to Tenedos. To this is added another chart, also in manuscript, taken by M. Truguet, captain of a frigate, under the orders of the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier. From this I have obtained the remainder of the coast of the Troas, the Gulf of Adramyttium to the entrance of that of Cyme, and the whole island of Lesbos.[181]

The Propontis, now the sea of Marmora, is adjusted, on the one hand, to the position of Byzantium, or Constantinople, the longitude and latitude of which are taken, as I have already said, from the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 1788;[182] and, on the other, to that of the Dardanelles. The figure of it is taken from a large manuscript map, designed in 1731 by M. Bohn, an engineer in the service of Prince Ragozzi. This map is the same that M. d'Anville made use of.[183] I have copied it exactly, except that I have thought I ought to place Cyzicus more to the east, from the distances given by ancient authors, and even by modern travellers.[184] The bottom of the Gulf of Astacus, and the lake near to Ancora,

[175]The island of Lemnos has been laid down with great care and accuracy by M. Truguet, and it is from his maps that it is placed in my new General Map.

[176]Sophocl. ap. Etymol. Magn. in Αθως. Apollon. Rhod. Argon. lib. 1. v. 604. Plin. lib. 4. c. 12. t. 1. p. 214. Plut. de Fac. in Orb. Lun. t. 2. p. 935. Solin. c. 2. p. 31.

[177]Belon. Observ. liv. 1. c. 25.

[178]The city of Myrina stood on the same spot where the present town of Lemnos now stands, according to the maps of M. Truguet.

[179]Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 168.

[180]The observations of M. Tondu are found in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1789, where the position of the old castle of Asia of the Dardanelles is given in 40° 9′ 5″ lat. N. and 24° 4′ 41″ long. E. of the meridian of Paris. It is from this determination that I adjusted the manuscript chart of the Dardanelles in my *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Islands*. But, since, by a new calculation, though still from the observations of M. Tondu, this determination has been changed. In the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1792 and the following years, the position assigned to the old castle of Asia of the Dardanelles is in 40° 9′ 8″ lat. N. and 23° 59″ 15″ lon. E. of the meridian of Paris; and it is according to this new determination that I have adjusted this same chart of the Dardanelles to my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*.

[181]This latter map, and that of the Dardanelles, are a part of the communications made to me by M. Truguet, of which I shall speak more at length in the continuation of these Observations.

[182]Connoissance des Temps pour 1788, p. 245.

[183]D'Anville, Anal. Des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 33.

[184]The whole of this sea is very different in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*; the western part is laid down from the maps communicated to me by M. Truguet; but his sudden departure for Spain deprived me of the same assistance in the eastern part.

are taken from a manuscript chart by M. Peissonel; and the Bosphorus of Thrace, now the canal of Constantinople, is laid down from a particular plan which I have given of it.

To the position of Smyrna, the longitude and latitude of which have been observed by Father Feuillée,[185] [186] I have adjusted a large manuscript chart of a part of the Archipelago, which I had designed in 1785. This chart contains all the islands to the south of the parallel of Smyrna, and to the north of that of Rhodes, as well as the corresponding coasts of Europe and Asia. The islands are placed in it according to the observations of Tournefort, and other travellers; and their figures are taken from different plans, some of which are manuscript. A great number of these plans are found in Tournefort; the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier has given several;[187] and I have also derived advantage from those contained in the collections of Dapper, Boschini, and even Bordoné. The plans of the islands of Thera and Astypalæ are manuscript; they were taken in 1738 by M. le Roi, and the latitude of the islands has been observed.[188]

On the coast of Asia, the Hermæan Gulf, now the Gulf of Smyrna, has been laid down from a manuscript chart, taken by the same M. le Roi; and the bottom of that of Cyme is ascertained by the position of Phocæ. This city was a little less than two hundred stadia distant from Smyrna, according to Strabo.[189] We are not, however, to suppose that the city of Smyrna found in my map, is the same with that from which Strabo takes this distance. The latter was not built till sometime after the date of the Travels of Anacharsis: it was twenty stadia from the ancient city,[190] and is that which is at present so flourishing. The rest of the coast to Lycia[191] is taken from the charts of the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, which have been likewise compared with the distances given by ancient authors.

Throughout almost the whole of Asia Minor, the rivers bring down an immense

[185] Mém. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 8.

[186] The observation of Father Feuillée at Smyrna is found likewise in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1738 and 1789, where the position of that city is given in 33° 28′ 7″ lat. N. and 24° 59′ 45″ lon. E. of the meridian of Paris; and it is according to this determination that I have adjusted the large manuscript chart of the Archipelago above mentioned to my General Map of Greece and the Grecian Islands. But in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1792 and the following years, the longitude of this city is corrected, from new observations by MM. Tondu and Truguet, and stated to be 24° 46′ 33″ E. from the meridian of Paris; and it is according to this determination, and some other authorities, of which I shall speak in the continuation of these remarks, that I have corrected the chart of the Archipelago in question, and adjusted it to my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*.

[187] Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce.

[188] M. le Roi took an observation of the latitude in the most southern part of the island of Santorin, and determined it to be 36° 29′ N. But this observation could not be accurate; for M. Chabert, by observations taken in the most elevated part of the island, ascertained the latitude of that part to be 36° 22′: and this is the position I have assigned to it in my new *Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*. I have not, in writing, the latitude which M. d'Anville says (Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 55) to have been observed by the same M. le Roi at Port Livorno, in the island of Stanpalia, or Astypalæa, in the Archipelago; but a manuscript plan, drawn by M. le Roi, and including both the islands of Santorin and Stanpalia, naturally gave it [to] me.

[189] Strab. lib. 14. p. 663.

[190] Id. ibid. p. 646.

[191] The coasts of Caria and Lycia, as well as the island of Rhodes, are designed in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, from a chart very carefully drawn by a French Pilot; of which I shall have occasion to speak in the continuation of these Observations.

quantity of slime and mud, and form accumulations of earth at their mouths. The Scamander in Troas, the Caicus near Pergamus, the Hermus near Smyrna, and the Cayster, which flows by Ephesus, have enlarged the country they traverse; but nowhere is there a more remarkable instance of this than in the environs of Miletus. The Mæander has heaped up so much sand, that a deep bay, situate between the city and the river, is now only a lake; and the islands Lade and Asterius, at the entrance of that bay, are become eminences in the plain.[192]

Near Miletus is the promontory of Trogilium, from which Strabo reckons sixteen hundred stadia to Sunium in Attica.[193] In a right line, on my map, it is about fourteen hundred and eighty.[194]

Rhodes is placed in the latitude observed by M. de Chazelles,[195] which is 36° 28′ 30″ N.[196] and the figure which I have given to the island is taken from an ancient map[197] corrected by the measures of Strabo, and other authors. The latitude of the little island of Casos is taken from the chart of the Archipelago designed for the *Dépôt de la Marine*, in 1738; in which this island is laid down according to observation. The island of Crete is copied from the general map of the island of Candia, given by Boschini,[198] for want of a better. This map has been adjusted to the observations of longitude and latitude made by Father Feuillée at Candia and Canea,[199] [200] as well as to the distances given by ancient and modern authors. I have, however, been obliged to lay down the whole eastern part of the island more to the north.[201] The promontory of Samonium, according to Pliny,[202] was distant only sixty Roman miles, or four hundred and eighty Olympian stadia, from the island Carpathos: and the promontory Cadiscus seventy-five miles, or six hundred stadia, from Malea, in Peloponnesus.

Nothing now remains but to mention some particulars which have not yet been noticed in the course of these observations, and which yet are essential to be known.

These maps are designed for the period when Greece was free. I have made it a rule not to insert in them places, the foundation or existence of which was posterior to the

[192] I have drawn a small map of the accumulations of the Mæander, inserted in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, of M. de Choiseul-Gouffier (Pl. 3.); and I have since published a memoir in support of this map in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, (2e année, tome 4. p. 74, et suiv.)

[193] Strab. lib. 14. p. 636.

[194] In my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies* this distance is somewhat less, which arises from the new position assigned to the promontory of Trogilium, or Cape Santa Maria.

[195] Mem. del. l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1761, p. 167.

[196] This latitude is too great by about two minutes; for the Ephemerides of Desplaces make it, after M. de Chazelles, and apparently by another calculation, only 36° 26′; which is confirmed by the observation of M. Niebuhr, and by that of M. Chabert, as I shall observe in the continuation of these remarks.

[197] This map is very inaccurate; but in my new General Map the figure of this island is given after a very circumstantial chart drawn by a French pilot.

[198] Boschini, Il Regno Tutto di Candia: Venet. 1651, in fol.

[199] Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, ann. 1702, p. 10, 11.

[200] These observations have undergone alteration in my new General Map, at least those made at Canea, as will be observed hereafter.

[201] This eastern part is likewise laid down more to the north in my new General Map: in which I have been guided by an observation of latitude taken to the south of that part.

[202] Plin. lib. 4. c. 12. t. 1. p. 210.

battle of Chæronea. Some, however, will be found which are only mentioned in more modern authors; but they existed long before, at least the time when they were founded is unknown. I have inserted under their ancient names cities which did not become celebrated until sometime after, when they received new names.[203] Such are Olbia and Ancora in Bithynia, which were afterwards called Nicomedia and Nicæa; Sigeum in Troas, which was soon afterwards named Alexandria Troas; Idrias in Caria, which was named Stratonicea; and Therma, and Potidæa, in Macedonia, which took the names of Thessalonica and Cassandria, etc. etc.[204]

Other cities changed their situation without changing their names. Among these the principal are Salamis, in the island of the same name, on the coast of Attica; Sicyon, Orchomenus, and Hermione, in Peloponnesus; Pharsalos, in Thessaly; and Smyrna and Ephesus, in Ionia.[205] All these cities are placed in their ancient site in my maps. Cyzicus in the Propontis, and Clazomenæ in Ionia, are only islands, because they were not joined to the continent till sometime after. Lastly, Olynthus in Macedonia, and some other cities,[206] are marked as destroyed because, since they had made a conspicuous figure in the history of Greece, it was proper to point out their position. The city of Philippi, on the confines of Macedonia and Thrace, had just received that name.[207]

The divisions of countries are traced on the General Map for the æra of the battle of Chæronea, which was fought on the 3d of August of the year 338 before Christ. The whole continent of Asia then appertained to the king of Persia. Philip the father of Alexander possessed Macedon, and the coasts of Thrace, except the Chersonesus, and the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium. The islands of Thasos and Halonesus were also dependent on him, and almost all Illyricum was subjected to him. Epirus was divided among several nations, the greater part of which were free. One among others, that of the Molossi, was governed by a king, who was considerably powerful; and the ally, but not the tributary of Philip. All the remainder was inhabited by free Greeks. Several islands, however, acknowledged the sovereignty of certain republics; as the isles of Samos, Lemnos, Scyros, Imbros, and even the Thracian Chersonesus, which was in some measure dependent on the republic of Athens. As to that part of Asia which is included in my map, it was divided into three satrapies, which contained a number of petty tyrants established by

[203] I have observed the same rule to my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*.

[204] To these may be added Sesamus, in the *Chart of the Palus Mœotis and Pontus Euxinus*, which was afterwards called Amastris; in *the Map of Ætolia*, Conope, afterwards called Arsinoë; in that of *the Coasts of Asia Minor*, Hiero-Come in Lydia, afterwards called Hiero-Cæsarea; Athymbra near the Mæander, afterwards called Nysa; and Bolbia and Latmos, both renamed Heraclea. In like manner, in my new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies*, in Asia are the cities of Pelopia, Pythopolis, Diospolis on the Mæander, Celænæ, and Megalopolis; which were afterwards named Thyatira, Antioch on the Mæander, Laodicea on the Mæander, Apamea on the Mæander, and Aphrodisias;— in Thrace, the city of Orestias, afterwards called Hadrianopolis;— in Illyricum, Colchinium, afterwards called simply Olchinium;— in Italy the cities of Posidonia, afterwards Pæstum; Dicæarchia, afterwards Puteoli; Anxur, afterwards Terracina; Maleventum, afterwards Beneventum; Argyrippa, afterwards Arpi; and the countries of Iapygia and Tyrrhenia, afterwards named Apulia and Etruria, etc. etc.

[205] To these may be added Cerasus, on the Pontus Euxinus, Salapia in Italy, etc. etc.

[206] As Caulonia, in Italy, etc.

[207] The same may be observed of the city of Philippopolis, in the interior of Thrace, and several other cities on the coasts of Italy and Sicily, which had been recently founded.

the king of Persia in the Greek cities.[208]

My particular maps, on the contrary, have very different dates. Each is designed for the very year in which Anacharsis is supposed to have travelled through the country it represents. Hence is it, that, in the map of Phocis, all the cities which were destroyed after the social war are inserted as still in existence; and, in that of Arcadia, all the cities, the inhabitants of which went to people Megalopolis, are marked as destroyed.

✶
✶✶

Having thus given the observations which were prefixed to the maps in the former editions, I shall now proceed to point out the alterations which I have made in these maps in the present edition, and enter into some particular remarks relative to the plans.

Of these, the first is that of the battle of Marathon. This was not in the former editions; but it appeared to me too interesting to be omitted in this. It is composed from the relations of Spon and Wheler, and particularly the observations taken by the latter traveller. I have profited also by some manuscript maps of M. Fourmont, which are in the National Library, and have availed myself of information to be found in Chandler's Travels. The summit of Mount Pentelicus is laid down from observations of its bearings taken by M. Foucherot at Athens, Corinth, and other places.

For the particulars of the battle, I have had recourse to the accounts given of it by Herodotus, Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos, Justin, and even Valerius Maximus. Herodotus

[208] My new *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Colonies* is, in like manner, drawn for the epoch of the battle of Chæronea; that is to say, the year 338 before the Christian æra; but as its divisions differ in some parts from those of the old General Map, I shall here give some account of them.

The whole of the continent of Asia contained in it was under the dominion of the king of Persia, and divided, as I have already said, into three satrapies. Philip, king of Macedon, possessed Macedonia, and all the coasts of Thrace, except the Chersonesus, and the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium; the kings of the interior of Thrace were his tributaries and vassals, as were also those of Illyricum, to the south of the Drilo; and he had taken from the Athenians the islands of Imbros, Lemnos, Scyros, and Halonesus. The nations to the north of Macedon, as the Autariates, the Scordisci, and the Triballi, were free, though Philip had made war on them; and the coasts of Illyricum, as well to the north as the south of the Drilo, were still occupied by free Greeks. Epirus, as I have said, was divided among several nations, the greater part of whom were free. One of these, the Molossi, was governed by a very powerful king, and an ally of Philip. On the coast was the city of Ambracia, inhabited by free Greeks.

Almost all the coasts of Italy were in like manner occupied by free Greeks; which caused the name of Magna Græcia to be given to the southern part of that country: but this name is posterior to the time of the Travels of Anacharsis. The interior of Italy was inhabited by nations for the most part of Celtic Origin. The Roman republic was then very inconsiderable, and the countries of Iapygia, Tyrrhenia, and Campania, were peopled by nations of Grecian origin: but who, having settled there in very remote times, were no longer considered as Greeks by the new colonies which had lately been sent thither from Greece. Sicily was entirely inhabited by Greeks; but at the time of the battle of Chæronea, one part of the island had been subjected by the Carthaginians, and the other was occupied by a number of small republics, many of which had their particular tyrants.

I have indicated by one single colour the whole of Greece which was free at the time of the battle of Chæronea, as well the mother-cities as the colonies; but I have only included among the latter the cities founded after the return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus.

tells us[209] that the two armies were distant from each other eight (Pythian) stadia, when they drew up in order of battle. The army of the Persians consisted of a hundred thousand foot and ten thousand horse, according to Cornelius Nepos:[210] other authors make it more numerous,[211] but it is probable that they comprise in it all the troops which left Persia for this expedition, and particularly those who, during the battle, guarded the prisoners of Eretria and the other cities of Eubœa.[212] The army of the Greeks was composed of ten thousand Athenians, and one thousand Platæans,[213] so that each Greek, as Cornelius Nepos observes,[214] had ten enemies to kill.

The army of the Persians, being more numerous, presented a very wide front; and the Greeks, according to the account of Herodotus,[215] that their flank might not be turned, wished to present one equally extensive, and for that purpose weakened their centre without diminishing their wings. These are the dispositions which I have proposed to represent in a particular table in this plan. The tribes of the Athenians were ranged according to the same Herodotus,[216] each in its place, and without intervals between them. It appears from the particulars of the battle, that the tribe Aïantis occupied the right wing,[217] but it is not easy to determine the stations of the other tribes. Herodotus tells us,[218] however, that the centre of the army of the Persians broke that of the Athenians, because it was very weak; and we know from Plutarch[219] that Themistocles and Aristides, who commanded each his own tribe in this battle, occupied the centre. Themistocles commanded the tribe Leontis, and Aristides that of Antiochis.[220] These two tribes must, therefore, have had their station in the centre of the army. Nevertheless, if we follow the order of the Athenian tribes indicated by the marbles of Spon and Chandler,[221] these two tribes were not in the centre, but on the wings of the army. I have, therefore, been obliged to disregard these marbles; but I have had the satisfaction of finding the true order of the tribes of Athens, at the time of the battle of Marathon, in the marble of Choiseul, which has been explained by Barthelemy.[222] By placing the tribe Aïantis on the right of the army, the tribes Leontis and Antiochis, according to the place they occupy in this marble, will naturally be placed in the centre: and it is, therefore, from this marble that I have taken the disposition of all the tribes.

The army of the Greeks was drawn up in order of battle on the declivity of a mountain, in a place which was covered with trees, according to Cornelius Nepos,[223] because they

[209] Herodot. lib. 6. c. 112.
[210] Cornel. Nep. in Miltiad.
[211] Pseudo-Plutarch. Parall. t. 2. p. 305; Valer. Maxim. lib. 5. c. 3; Justin. lib. 2. c. 9.
[212] Herodot. lib. 6. c. 107.
[213] Justin. lib. 2. c. 9.
[214] Cornel. Nep. ibid.
[215] Herodot. lib. 6. c. 111.
[216] Id. ibid.
[217] Id. ibid. Plutarch. Simpos. lib. 1. quæs. 10. t. 2. p. 628.
[218] Herodot. ibid. c. 113.
[219] Plutarch, in Aristid. t. 1. p. 321.
[220] Id. ibid.
[221] Spon. Voyag. t. 2. p. 288, et seq. Chandler Inscript. Antiq. p. 40. et 70.
[222] Barthel. Dissert. sur une Inscript. Greque, p. 68, et suiv.
[223] Cornel. Nep. in Miltiad.

feared the cavalry. That of the Persians, on the contrary, was in the plain;[224] but I do not suppose that it was arranged with any great regularity, for the eastern nations usually fought without much regard to order, as the Turks still do at present; otherwise it would be difficult to conceive that an army so numerous should have been destroyed by that of the Greeks. I have given it a square form only, that the front of it may be compared with that of the Greeks. I have divided into two parts the corps of cavalry which accompanied this army, to place it on the two wings. I had wished to place the ships of the Persians on the land, as was the practice at the time of the battle of Marathon;[225] but as I feared that what I intended to express might not be understood, I have represented them at sea.

I have given a place in this plan to a mountain and a grotto of Pan, the denominations of which are posterior to the time of the battle of Marathon; for it was only in consequence of the succours which it was pretended that God afforded the Athenians in this battle, that his worship was established in Attica;[226] but as these places appear to have received these names a very short time after the battle, and are besides relative to it, I conceived I was at liberty to embellish my plan by their insertion.

The second plan is that of the pass of Thermopylæ. It is designed from a particular plan taken on the spot by M. Foucherot in 1781, and the coast Paralia is laid down from another manuscript plan of M. Stuart, who arrived at Thermopylæ on this side. The ground in the environs is at present scarcely to be recognised. The Sperchius no longer flows in the same channel as formerly; it now falls into the sea near Thermopylæ itself, after having received the waters of all the small rivers which I have pointed out between its former channel and that place. The marshes which existed in the time of Xerxes are at present firm ground; and the straits are much wider than they were formerly. There, in fact, no longer exists any defile, except on the bank of the Boagrius, in the environs of the spot where I have placed the town of Thronium.

I have not marked any troops in this plan, because all the battles being fought on the causeway in the defiles, it was impossible to point out the order. It is sufficient to know that Xerxes encamped with his whole army in the plain of Trachis,[227] and the Greeks near the town of Anthela.[228] I have added in this plan the tomb of Deïnaira, that of the hero Phœnix, an altar of Hercules, and other similar objects, because they appeared to me interesting, with respect to the history of the country. I have also opened a passage in the mountains at the part where the river Dyras issues, because it seemed to me that there was there a defile which gave an entrance into Phocis. In this pass, at the top of the mountain, was shown the pile of Hercules, which was called Pyra,[229] and it was said that the river Dyras had burst out of the earth to succour the demi-god at the moment he set fire to the pile.[230]

[224] Justin. lib. 2. c. 9.
[225] Herodot. lib. 6. cap. 107.
[226] Id. ibid. cap. 105.
[227] Herodot. lib. 7. cap. 201.
[228] Id. ibid. et c. 225.
[229] Liv. lib. 36. c. 30.
[230] Herodot. lib. 7. c. 198.

The third plan is that of the battle of Salamis, which is laid down from a plan taken by a trigonometrical survey on the spot in 1781 by M. Foucherot. I have made very few alterations in this new edition; there will, however, be found in it additional the borough or village of Thria, which gave its name to the plain to the north of Eleusis; and I have also added the names of Ceos in Attica, and the promontory of Cynosura, or the Tail of the Dog, in the isle of Salamis; places between which the battle was fought.[231] I have also placed on Cape Cynosura a trophy which was not erected till after the battle, but of which the ruins still remain.[232] In this plan the city of Athens occupies only a very small part of the ground it afterwards covered: but my object only was to represent that city as it was at the time of that battle, and when it was burned by the Persians. Thucydides tells us[233] that it then comprehended only the part to the south of the citadel. Afterwards it was much enlarged, and included the villages of Diomeïa, Melite, Collytos, and others. At the same period the Piræus was not the port of Athens, but that of Phalerum was made use of,[234] and the long walls were not yet built.

For the particulars of the battle I have followed the accounts of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch, and Æschylus, who was present and distinguished himself in it. The fleet of the Greeks consisted of three hundred and eighty ships,[235] and that of the Persians of twelve hundred and seven.[236] The latter began the action by sending a part of their ships to take possession of the strait that separates the isle of Salamis from Megaris, to prevent the Greeks from escaping on that side;[237] and it is probable that, with the same intention, they distributed other ships round the island: on which account I have represented several in different places. In the meantime the rest of the Persian fleet attacked the Greeks in the strait which separates Attica from Salamis.[238] This fleet at first proceeded with much order, and was ranged in several lines:[239] but when the ships of the Greeks met its attack, those of the Persians ran foul of each other; confusion ensued; the fleet was defeated, and part of it sunk.[240]

The two fleets occupy, perhaps, more space in my plan than they did in the sea where they fought; but the smallness of the scale has obliged me to represent the ships much larger than they were, and consequently to extend the fleets considerably more. I am of opinion that the fleet of the Greeks was drawn up in two or three lines at most. I have dispersed several small bodies of Grecian troops in the isle of Salamis, because the coasts of that island were guarded by heavy-armed soldiers.[241] The throne of Xerxes was on Mount Ægaleus; and I have placed near that prince a great part of his army; because it

[231] Id. lib. 8. c. 76.
[232] Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, vol. 1. Preface, p. 9.
[233] Thucyd. lib. 2. c. 15.
[234] Pausan. lib. 1. c. 1. p. 3.
[235] Herodot. lib. 8. c. 82. Plutarch. in Themist. t. 1. p. 119.
[236] Herodot. lib. 7. c. 184; et lib. 8. c. 66. Æschyl. ap. Plutarch. ibid.
[237] Diod. Sic. lib. 11. p. 14.
[238] Herodot. lib. 8. c. 76. Diod. Sic. lib. 11. c. 14.
[239] Æschyl. in Pers. v. 366. Diod. ibid. et p. 15.
[240] Herodot. ibid. c. 86.
[241] Herodot. lib. 8. c. 95.

appears that he had great numbers round him,[242] since, in fact, otherwise he would have been exposed to the insults of the Greeks. I have also placed some troops near Eleusis, and others on the road, because in the night before the battle they had received orders to march towards Peloponnesus.[243]

The fourth plan is that of the battle of Platæa. Though I have obtained no additional notices with respect to the country represented in this plan, it is yet very different from that given in the former editions of the Travels of Anacharsis. This plan is so laid down, that it may be adjusted to the map of Bœotia, of which it is in some measure an expansion; and the ground on which the different actions took place is much more contracted, in consequence of a more careful examination of the measures of Herodotus. I have already shown in the former part of these observations, that the measures which Herodotus gives of the environs of Thermopylæ are all in Pythian stadia, or such as are shorter by one-fifth than Olympian stadia. I might by new applications confirm this evaluation of the stadia of Herodotus; but that author has himself afforded us the means of verifying his stadium. He tells us, in several places,[244] that thirty stadia make a Persian parasang; and as Xenophon assigns the same number of stadia for the length of the parasang,[245] it follows that these two authors made use of the same kind of stadium. But M. d'Anville, comparing a part of the march of Cyrus the Younger with the Roman itineraries, finds that the parasang corresponds to three Roman miles exactly.[246] We have therefore ten stadia for a Roman mile, and consequently these stadia are shorter by one-fifth than the Olympian stadia, of which eight only are contained in that mile.

In my first plan of the battle of Platæa I had taken the measures of Herodotus according to the Olympian stadium; but in this new edition I have taken them in proportion to the Pythian, in consequence of which the field of battle is found much more contracted, and the camp of Mardonius much less extensive;[247] which renders several of the facts more probable.

With respect to the circumstances of the battle, I have studied them, as I have said, with M. de la Luzerne, and his advice has been of great utility to me. In order to render this plan as interesting as possible, I have traced in it the three principal positions which the Greeks occupied successively in this battle. I shall not attempt to describe all the movements of the two armies: they will be read with much more satisfaction in the work which the plan is intended to illustrate. It will be sufficient to say, that in the first position, near Erythræ, the Megareans being attacked particularly by the cavalry of Mardonius,[248] it is probable that they were more exposed than the other Greeks, and that they encamped in the plain, on the right wing. In the second position, the army of the Greeks was so disposed that one part was on the hills, and the other in the plain. The right wing was supported by the fountain of Gargaphia, and the left covered by a

[242] Id. ibid. cap. 90.
[243] Id. ibid. cap. 71.
[244] Id. lib. 2. c. 6; lib. 5. c. 53; lib. 6. c. 42.
[245] Xenoph. Exped. Cyr. lib. 2. c. 2.
[246] D'Anville, Traité des Mes. Itin. p. 78 et 79.
[247] Herodot. lib. 9. c. 15. Plutarch. in Aristid. t. 1. p. 325.
[248] Herodot. ibid. c. 19. et 21. Plutarch. ibid.

monument, around which was a small wood.[249] Herodotus likewise observes that this left wing was nearer the Asopus than the fountain of Gargaphia; but that the Greeks could not go thither to draw water, because the troops of Mardonius, which were on the other side of the river, prevented them.[250] In the third position the Greeks were divided into three bodies; those in the centre of the allied army took their station near the temple of the Cithæronian Juno, under the walls of Platæa;[251] the Lacedæmonians with the Tegeatæ, who had not quitted them, were posted only ten stadia from the fountain of Gargaphia,[252] when they engaged the Persians; and the Athenians, informed of the danger to which the Lacedæmonians were exposed, were returning to afford them aid,[253] when they found themselves compelled to give battle to the Greeks who were the allies of Mardonius. With respect to the numbers of the combatants in the two armies, the reader will consult the work itself of Anacharsis.

The position which the Lacedæmonians took when they engaged the Persians merits observation. It appears that they placed in their rear a very deep ravine;[254] but in which, perhaps, there was no water. This position, however, would be considered as very disadvantageous in our present tactics. But M. de la Luzerne made me observe that the Greeks took one similar at the battle of Cunaxa, where, having to oppose a great part of the united forces of Artaxerxes, they placed the Euphrates in their rear.[255] Perhaps the Greeks, in employing this manœuvre, had in view to cover their rear, which was without defence, at the same time that they deprived themselves of all means of flight. In this battle, Herodotus remarks[256] that the barbarians of the army of Mardonius; that is to say, the Sacæ, the Indians, and the Bactrians, threw themselves on the Greeks confusedly, and without keeping their ranks, and that the Persians did the same towards the end of the action; which confirms what I have said on that subject, in my remarks on the battle of Marathon. For the moment when the battle was joined, I have placed, somewhat in the rear, the corps of forty thousand men which Artabazus commanded, and which was that of the Medes; because it did not fight, and was the only one that escaped from the battle.[257] I have also placed the cavalry of Mardonius on a height, as if to protect the flight of the Persians.[258]

M. Fauvel, in a letter dated the 14th of Ventose, sixth year, (March 6, 1798,) has pointed out to me some particulars relative to the environs of Platæa, which appear to differ a little from those in my plan; but as he did not accompany them with any drawing, it was impossible for me to make use of them.

After the four plans of battles, which are all designed for the time when those battles were fought, follows the chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus, which is the

[249] Herodot. lib. 9. cap. 25. Plutarch. in Aristid. t. 1. p. 325.
[250] Herodot. ibid. c. 48.
[251] Id. ibid. c. 51. Plutarch. in Aristid. t. 1. p. 328.
[252] Herodot. ibid. c. 55. et 66.
[253] Id. ibid. c. 60.
[254] Id. ibid. c. 56.
[255] Xenoph. Exped. Cyr. lib. 1. c. 10.
[256] Herodot. lib. 9. c. 58 et 61.
[257] Id. Ibid. c. 65.
[258] Id. ibid. c. 67.

first of the particular maps. This chart is entirely re-drawn for this new edition; it was before very defective, because it was the first map that I drew for this work, and because I compiled it at rather an early age; it, however, had the advantage of being laid down in part from the maps of M. d'Anville.

The projection of this new chart is the same with that of the general maps. The diminution of the degrees of longitude is taken from the table of Schulze,[259] the intervals of the meridians have been calculated and traced by the tangents of the parallels 42 and 46, and the curvature of these same parallels deduced for each meridian from the difference of the secant and the radius. The northern part of this chart, from the Cercetæ in Asia, to Istropolis in Europe, has been laid down from a large map of the theatre of the war between the Russians, the Austrians, and the Turks, published in the Russian language at St. Petersburg in 1788, and which, for the parts of the Russian empire, is itself only reduced from the last Russian atlas published in the Russian language, by the academy of St. Petersburg. Almost all the longitudes and latitudes assigned by this Russian atlas to different places in the empire of Russia agree with those given in the *Connoissance des Temps*, for the year 1789 and following years. The southern part, from the Bosporus of Thrace to Trebizond, is laid down from a manuscript map of M. Beauchamp, which M. Lalande has had the goodness to communicate to me. The gulf of Apollonia, on the coast of Thrace, is, in like manner, drawn from a large plan of that gulf, taken, in 1786, by M. Duverne, an officer in the French navy, who observed the latitude there to be 42° 22′. Several other points, on the same coast, are likewise determined, with respect to latitude, from the observations of a Russian pilot, which were communicated to me by M. Dehauterive; and the eastern coast, from Trebizond to the Cercetæ, is adjusted to distances taken from ancient periplii, regulated by the longitude of Fort Mosdok, in Caucasia, of which I have before made use in a map of the country between the Black and the Caspian seas.[260]

At the time of the supposed travels of Anacharsis the Younger, Scythia still extended, as in the time of Herodotus, from the Ister or Danube to the Tanaïs or Don.[261] The Getæ were then only a small nation to the south of the Ister,[262] but soon after they became very powerful.[263] Thrace extended from the Ægean sea to the Ister.[264] I have placed the isle of Leuce, or of Achilles, according to its distances, as indicated by Strabo and Pliny,[265] from the Borysthenes, the Tyras, and even the mouths of the Ister; but as Arrian, who had sailed along the coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, had not seen it,[266] and it is not found in any modern maps, I thought it proper to subjoin to its name that *its existence is doubtful*. The ancient accounts of this island are, that it was desert, and that there was on it a temple dedicated to Achilles, which was very rich, and in which that hero rendered oracles: it

[259] Lalande Astronomie, t. 4. p. 770 et suiv.

[260] Mem. Hist. et Geogr. sur les Pays situés entre la Mer Caspienne et la Mer Noire, p. 144. In 4to. Paris, An 5e.

[261] Herodot. lib. 4. cap. 21 et 101; Justin. lib. 9. cap. 2.

[262] Herodot. ibid. c. 98.

[263] Arrian. Exped. Alex. lib. 1. p. 8.

[264] Herodot. lib. 4. c. 99 et 144.

[265] Strab. lib. 7. p. 306. Plin. lib. 4. c. 12. t. 1. p. 217; c. 13. p. 220.

[266] Arrian. Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 23. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1.

was added, that this temple was not attended by men, but by sea fowl.[267] In Asia I have placed the city of Cerasus much nearer to Trebizond than it is represented in the former charts, because it appeared to me that city had changed its situation since the time of the travels of Anacharsis. Xenophon reckons only three marches of the army, or three days' journey between Trebizond and Cerasus,[268] and this distance cannot be made to agree with that given in the periplus of Arrian, and the anonymous periplus of the Pontus Euxinus between Trebizond and Cerasus,[269] which was afterwards called Pharnacia. But I find in this same anonymous periplus another city named Cerasus, which is represented as only two hundred and forty stadia from Trebizond,[270] and which has hitherto been thought to be only a repetition by mistake, but which perfectly corresponds with the marches of Xenophon. I have in like manner been obliged to diminish the length of the promontory Syrias, near Sinope, at present Cape Indge, according to the chart of M. Beauchamp, though that chart places it much more to the north than the promontory Carambis, because, according to every periplus, it was only one hundred stadia from the city of Sinope,[271] the longitude and latitude of which have been observed by M. Beauchamp himself.[272]

The consequence of this adjustment to the chart of M. Beauchamp has been to contract the Pontus Euxinus in the direction of latitude much more than it was in the preceding charts; and consequently all the measures given by ancient authors for the distance between the Tauric Chersonesus and the promontory Carambis and the Halys[273] will be found erroneous; but what Strabo tells us, that when the mariner was halfway between the two promontories Carambis and Criu-metopon both capes might be seen at the same time,[274] will become much more probable.

The plan of the Bosporus of Thrace, which immediately follows, has been designed from one of the Strait of Constantinople, taken on the spot by M. Kauffer, in 1776, by order of the Count de Choiseul Gouffier. This plan is very circumstantial, and has furnished me with the figure of the mountains on both sides of the Strait. In this new edition I have, however, altered all that part adjoining the Black Sea, or Pontus Euxinus, from the city called Hieron, or the Temple, because it was not laid down with so much accuracy as the rest. This part has been redrawn after different manuscript plans, for the communication of which I am indebted to the friendship of General Abancourt, associate with the director of the *dépôt de la guerre*, and which were taken by that engineer, or by his orders, in the voyage which he made to Constantinople in 1787 with M. Lafitte Clavé.

All the positions relative to ancient geography, which are found in this plan, are taken

[267] Arrian. Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 21 et seq. ap Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1.

[268] Xen. Exped. Cyr. lib. 5. c. 3.

[269] Arrian. Peripl. Pont. Eux. page 17. Anonym. Descript. Pont. Eux. p. 12 et 13. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 3.

[270] Anonym. ibid. p. 13.

[271] Arrian. ibid. 15. Marcian. Heracl. Peripl. p. 72. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1. Anonym. ibid. p. 7.

[272] Connoissance des Temps pour l'An 8. p. 213.

[273] Strab. lib. 7. p. 309. Agathem. lib. 1. c. 4. p. 12; et lib. 2. c. 14. p. 55; ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2. Plin. lib. 4. c. 12. t. 1. p. 218: lib. 6. c. 2. p. 301.

[274] Strab. ibid.

from the Description of the Bosporus of Thrace, by Dionysius of Byzantium,[275] omitting everything which appeared to me posterior to the date of the travels of Anacharsis the Younger. Petrus Gyllius, in his work entitled *De Bosporo Thracio*,[276] has collected all the accounts left us by the ancients relative to this strait; and it is to him that we are indebted for the preservation of the work of Dionysius of Byzantium, at least by extracts, for the Greek original is now lost. This work of Petrus Gyllius is one of the best of its kind that has ever been compiled. The author continually compares the accounts given by the ancient writers with the places themselves which he had visited and examined with the most careful attention; and it is to be wished that we had similar works relative to many other countries.

It may be observed, that in this plan there is a mountain called the *Bed of Hercules*. This mountain still bears the name of the Mountain of the Giant, and on its summit is seen a large ditch, which the people of the country call the ditch of the Giant, and which is probably what the ancients denominated the Bed of Hercules.[277] Herodotus gives only four stadia for the breadth of the Bosporus of Thrace in its narrowest part;[278] that is at the place where Darius threw a bridge over; and this measure is repeated, no doubt after him, by Strabo[279] and by Pliny,[280] but it is nevertheless erroneous. We know that Herodotus computed by the Pythian stadium; but four of these stadia are but little more than half the breadth of this strait, according to the chart. We shall see hereafter that Herodotus is not more accurate with respect to the breadth of the Hellespont. Polybius has given the true measure of the breadth of the Bosporus of Thrace.[281] He states it at five stadia, which are Olympian stadia, and this measure is confirmed by Pomponius Mela,[282] and by Strabo himself[283] in another part of this work. Agathemerus even makes it ten stadia.[284] Conformably to the description of Dionysius of Byzantium,[285] I have traced two small creeks between the hills, which have since been included within the limits of Constantinople; and the existence of these creeks cannot be doubted when we consider that several parts of this great city are built upon piles.[286] It is to be observed, that in the particular plan which I have given of the city of Byzantium, the present limits of the seraglio appeared to me to correspond with tolerable accuracy to those of the ancient city, except that it includes besides, the site of the church of Sancta Sophia. Byzantium, according to Pausanias, was one of the best fortified cities of antiquity.[287]

[275] Excerpta et Dionys. Byzant. Anaplo. Bospori Thracii. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 3.

[276] The best edition of this work is that which is found in the first volume of the *Imperium Orientale* of Father Banduri, p. 249 et seq.

[277] Excerpt. ex Dionys. Byzant. ibid. p. 20.

[278] Herodot. lib. 4. cap. 85.

[279] Strab. lib. 2. p. 125.

[280] Plin. lib. 4. c. 12. t. 1. p. 215; lib. 5. c. 32. p. 291.

[281] Polyb. Hist. lib. 4. p. 311.

[282] Pomp. Mela, lib. 1. c. 19.

[283] Strab. lib. 7. p. 319.

[284] Agathem. de Geogr. lib. 1. c. 3. p. 3; ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[285] Excerpt. Dionys. Byzant. p. 3; ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 3.

[286] Petrus Gyllius de Topographia Constantinopoleos, lib. 3. c. 9. ap. Imperium Orientale, t. 1. p. 406 et 407.

[287] Pausan. lib. 4. c. 31. p. 357.

The map of the Hellespont, the Thracian Chersonesus, and a great part of Troas, is designed particularly after the charts which General Truguet obligingly communicated to me. These charts have furnished me with all the coasts with a degree of accuracy which perhaps those of France have not; and as observations have at the same time been taken of several summits in the interior of the country, I have been enabled to place the mountains with a great degree of certainty. The highest summit of Ida, Mount Gargara, according to the measurement taken by General Truguet himself, is 755 toises (1609 yards) above the level of the sea. The valley of Scamander is laid down from several maps which the Count de Choiseul Gouffier caused to be drawn in the country, and which he was so obliging as to communicate to me. A great part of the valley of the Granicus is found in the charts of General Truguet; and, for the rivers in the interior of the country, I have received much accurate and valuable information from my friend M. Martin, consul of the French Republic at the Dardanelles. In general, this plan is very different from that in the former editions.

I should never conclude were I to enter into a circumstantial account of all the labour which this plan has cost me; it is sufficient to say that all the points in it have been examined with the utmost care, and that nothing has been omitted which might contribute to render it more accurate. I have derived considerable advantage, with respect to Troas, from the work of M. Chevalier;[288] as also from that of the Count de Choiseul Gouffier, entitled *Materials to serve for the Thirteenth Chapter of Picturesque Travels in Greece*, which he very obligingly caused to be communicated to M. Barthelemy and myself; but I cannot be of their opinion with respect to the position which they both assign to recent Troy,[289] which is the Troy that existed at the time of the travels of Anacharsis the Younger. I am of opinion that this city occupied the same situation as ancient Troy, as the inhabitants affirmed;[290] and according to the description which Strabo has given us of the Ilium of his time, which was situate on an eminence with a mountain behind it and near a defile,[291] it appears to me that the ground of the hill of Bounar Bachi can alone agree to it. With the Count de Choiseul, and M. Chevalier,[292] I find in the Kirke-keuzler the Scamander of Homer; but I believe, at the same time, that after this country had been laid waste by the Greeks, when it was re-peopled, the new settlers improperly applied the name of Scamander to the Simoïs of Homer; and hence arose a number of errors which have rendered it very difficult to ascertain the true situations of ancient places. It is certain that in the time of Demetrius of Scepsis, that is to say, a short time after Alexander the Great, the name of Scamander was given to the river which has its source in Mount Cotylus, almost by the side of those of the Granicus and the Æsepus,[293] of which the name of Mendere-sou, which this river still bears, is a proof. It ought not, therefore,

[288] Description of the Plain of Troy, etc. by M. Chevalier, translated from the original not yet published by Andrew Dalzel, Edinburgh, 1791, in 4to.

[289] Choiseul Gouffier, Matèr. pour le 13e Chap. du Voyage Pittor. de la Grèce, p. 23. Chevalier, Description of the Plain of Troy, c. 16, p. 112.

[290] Strab. lib. 13. p. 593, 600, et 602.

[291] Id. ibid. p. 597 et 599.

[292] Choiseul Gouffier, ibid. p. 46. Chevalier, ibid. chap. 11. p. 32 et seq.

[293] Strab. lib. 13. p. 602.

to appear extraordinary if my plan should not be found conformable to the incidents and descriptions of the war of Troy; since, as I designed it for the time when Anacharsis landed in Troas, I was obliged to give the names as they were capriciously applied at that time. Had I drawn a plan for Homer, I should have confined myself to the plain on the sea-shore.

I have said that Herodotus was mistaken in the measure of the narrowest part of the Hellespont, as he had been in that of the Bosporus of Thrace. He reckons only seven stadia for the distance between the two shores of Abydos and Sestos;[294] and this measure is repeated, no doubt, after him, in Strabo, Pliny, and Agathemerus.[295] M. d'Anville, in his description of the Hellespont, comparing this distance with that given in the chart of the sea of Marmora by Bohn, after having corrected the scale and finding the latter much less than accorded with the length of the Olympian or even the Pythian stadium, has concluded that the stadium used by Herodotus in this place is one of the shortest kind, or of 51 toises.[296] But all these evaluations are erroneous, and it appears that the chart of Bohn is very inaccurate in this part. That of M. Truguet, on the contrary, makes this strait much wider than is suitable to the length of even the Olympian stadium; it represents the distance from one shore to the other as not less than twelve Olympian stadia, as will appear from the scale; and though this measure certainly seems to me very great, I have not ventured to make any alteration in this chart, since it was taken by trigonometrical survey. I have marked two bridges of Xerxes in this plan, because, in fact, that monarch constructed two; one for his troops, and the other for the beasts of burden.[297]

The plan of the environs of Athens, which is the next in order, is designed from a very accurate plan taken on the spot in 1781 by M. Foucherot. This plan is now given on a larger scale than that in the preceding editions. I have adjusted to it the plans of Athens and of the Academy, of which I shall presently speak; and the Long Walls are traced in it according to the direction of the ruins discovered by M. Foucherot on the spot. From the vestiges of the northern long wall observed by M. Foucherot, it appears that the direction of this wall was to the temple of Minerva in the citadel of Athens; but of the wall of Phalerum no traces now remain. M. Fauvel has transmitted to me some further observations relative to these walls; but, as his letter did not reach me till my plan was engraved, I was not able to make use of them.

I have added to this plan the boroughs or villages of Xypete and Argyle, particulars concerning which may be found in the work of Meursius entitled *De Populis Atticæ*,[298] as also the Sicilian hill, which was near the city of Athens, and is mentioned in an oracle of Dodona.[299] This name, it is said, which promised very great advantages to the Athenians,[300] deceived them so that they thought they were to carry their arms into Sicily, and

[294] Herodot. lib. 4. c. 85; lib. 7. c. 34.

[295] Strab. lib. 2. p. 124; lib. 13. p. 591. Plin. lib. 4. c. 11. t. 1. p. 206. c. 12. p. 214. Agathem. de Geogr. lib. 2. cap. 14. p. 60. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[296] Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lett. t. 28. p. 319 et 334.

[297] Herodot. lib. 7. cap. 36 et 55.

[298] Joannis Meursii Opera omnia, edente Joanne Lamio, Florentiæ, 12 vol. in folio, t. 1. col. 217 et seq.

[299] Pausan. lib. 8. c. 11. p. 623. Suidas, verbo Σικελίξειν.

[300] The oracle had directed them to *erect habitations in (οἰκίζειν)*, or as they understood it *colonize*, Sicily.

engaged in the disastrous expedition which they made to that island. I have placed the tomb of Themistocles on one of the points of the Piræus, without the harbour; from the account given me by M. Verninac, one of our ambassadors at the Porte, that M. Fauvel had found in this place a magnificent tomb. There is, however, no inscription on this tomb; so that it may be that of some other person. For the details of the Piræus, the treatise of Meursius entitled *Piræus*[301] may be consulted.

The map of Attica, Megaris, and a part of the island of Eubœa, which follows, is very different from that of the former editions. This map has been entirely re-drawn. As it is designed on the same plan with the particular maps of the other countries of Greece, the remarks in the former part of these Observations are equally applicable to it, and I shall therefore say no more of it here.

The plan of the Academy and its environs is, in some manner, only a supplement to the plan of Athens, of which I shall immediately speak, and is designed on the same scale. I have made no alterations in it in this edition. The Gymnasium of the Academy was distant six stadia from the gate of the city called Dipylon, according to Cicero;[302] but it is not to be supposed that I had any very circumstantial notices with respect to the garden, of which I have there given the figure. We know, in general, that it was a very pleasant grove, watered by several streams, and containing walks.[303] It was in this garden that Plato gave his lessons.[304] The house of that philosopher is represented on the road which led from the garden of the Academy to the village of Colonos.[305] I have taken the details of this village from the tragedy of Sophocles entitled *Œdipus at Colonos*.[306] I have carefully studied what the decorations of that piece represented, as there can be no doubt that they must have exhibited an exact image of a place which the Athenians had continually before their eyes. The site of the temple of Neptune Hippius[307] is now occupied by the church of St. Euphemia, the steeple of which was one of the angular points of the triangles formed by M. Foucherot in the surveys he took of that country in 1781.

The plan of Athens has undergone no alteration in this edition, except that, for greater convenience, the names that were placed in a column on the side, are now inserted in the body of the plan. Some readers may perhaps inquire why my name is not to this plan; but when they have read the note of M. Barthelemy on the plan of Athens at the end of the second volume of his work,[308] they will perceive that I had no other part in its construction than designing it in conformity to his ideas. As no addition has been made to this plan I shall make no further observations on it.

The map of Phocis, Doris, and the country of the Locrians, was found, in part at least, in the former editions, but it is here greatly enlarged. I have added to it the detail of

[301] Joannis Meursii Opera omnia, t. 1. col. 537 et seq.
[302] Cicer. de Fin. lib. 5. cap. 1.
[303] Plutarch. in Cimon. t. 1. p. 487.
[304] Travels of Anacharsis, vol. 2. p. 108.
[305] Plutarch. de Exilio, t. 2. p. 603. Diog. Laërt. in Platone, lib. 3. cap. 7.
[306] Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. passim.
[307] Thucydid. lib. 8. cap. 67.
[308] Travels of Anacharsis, vol. 2. p. 479.

the countries of the Ozolian, Epicnemidian, and Opuntian Locrians, which were wanting in the former atlas: and which with the map of Ætolia and Acarnania, of which I shall presently speak, complete all the countries of free Greece, at the time when Anacharsis the Younger is supposed to have travelled. As this map, as well as the others of particular countries, is designed on the original plan, all the remarks in the former part of these observations are applicable to it.

The plan of the environs of Delphi has been designed from a sketch which M. Foucherot traced for me of his route from the port of Salone, formerly Cirrha, to Salone itself, anciently Amphissa, and thence to Delphi, at present Castri. We know from Æschines, who was *pylagoras* or deputy from Athens to the assembly of the Amphictyons at Delphi, and who excited a war against the Amphissæans, that this town of Amphissa was distant from Delphi sixty stadia;[309] though Pausanias erroneously makes this distance a hundred and twenty stadia;[310] and in like manner, sixty stadia were reckoned from Delphi to Cirrha,[311] or eighty according to Strabo and Harpocration.[312] In this plan the Phædriades rocks are placed as they appear in a view given at the top of the plan in the original atlas, and which was copied from a sketch taken on the spot in 1781 by M. Fauvel. Scarcely any other alteration has been made in this plan, except the addition of the ruins of Crissa, and giving the view of Delphi and the two rocks of Parnassus more at large and complete in a separate plate.

The map of Bœotia has been designed on a larger scale, and is consequently more expanded. That of Thessaly is almost the same as in the former editions, except that a greater extent of the adjoining countries is added. To the south the cities of Elatea and Opus are inserted, which serve to connect this map with the preceding, and thus the route of Anacharsis is not interrupted as it was before. The whole of the island of Scopelos, and a part of that of Halonesus, — and, to the north, a part of the river Haliacmon, — are likewise inserted.

The map of Ætolia and Acarnania was not in the former editions; but, as I have already said, it was indispensably necessary, not only for understanding the route of Anacharsis, but to complete the maps of the countries of free Greece, at the time he is supposed to have travelled. This map is designed, as are all those of particular countries on the original plan; so that the remarks in the former part of these observations are applicable to it. I shall however add here, that, with respect to the ancient geography of these countries, I have made great use of the work of Paulmier entitled *Græciæ Antiquæ Descriptio*,[313] which all the learned must regret not having been finished. In this new map I have called Leucadia, with the author of the Travels of Anacharsis, a peninsula,[314] because Thucydides describes it as, in his time, joined to the continent by an isthmus, over which ships were sometimes drawn.[315] There is, however, reason to believe, from the

[309] Æschin. contra Ctesiph. p. 447.
[310] Pausan. lib. 10. c. 38. p. 895.
[311] Id. ibid. c. 37. p. 893.
[312] Strab. lib. 9. p. 418. Harpocrat. verb. Κῤῥαίον.
[313] Jacobi Palmerii a Grantemesnil Græciæ Antiquæ Descriptio. Lugduni Batav. 1678, in 4to.
[314] Vol. 3. p. 352.
[315] Thucydid. lib. 3. c. 81 et 94; lib. 4. c. 8.

accounts of Scylax and Strabo, that this isthmus was cut through from the time when the Corinthians established themselves in this peninsula,[316] and that Lucadia then became an island. But, perhaps, in the time of Thucydides, the channel was choked up, and would not admit vessels to pass.

The map of Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, and Achaia, is drawn on the same scale as in the former editions; but I have added to it a much greater extent of the adjoining countries, in order to give more points of connection; and it includes the whole of the sea of Crissa. That of Elis and Triphylia is on a somewhat larger scale than before, and consequently more expanded. It includes the whole of the island of Zacynthus, and a great part of that of Cephallenia.

The plan of Olympia, which follows, is nearly the same as in the preceding editions, except that both the banks of the Alpheus are seen. I could have wished to have re-drawn this plan, which cannot well accord with the present appearances of the ground, since I designed it, as I have said, entirely from the accounts given by ancient authors. I gave it with an intention to excite a desire to visit so celebrated a place, and it had the proposed effect. I have in vain solicited M. Fauvel, who has several times visited and examined the ground on which it stood, for materials relative to it; he referred me to the circumstantial details which he transmitted to our ambassador, M. Aubert Dubayer, but nothing relative to the subject has been found among the papers of that ambassador. I could have wished especially to know what was the form of the hippodromus. The barrier, particularly, is represented from the account of Pausanias, who says that it had the figure of the prow of a ship, with the beak turned towards the lists.[317] On this beak was a dolphin of brass, which sunk into the earth as a signal for the racers to set off;[318] but as all the chariots must pass by this place, which was very narrow, it is not easy to conceive how they could avoid being broken to pieces before they entered the lists. M. Barthelemy has felt this difficulty as well as I, but he was convinced that it could only be removed by an examination of the ruins still remaining on the ground.

Mr. Fauvel, in a letter to M. Foucherot, dated in 1787 or 1788, informed him that he had discovered the hippodrome, the stadium, the theatre, and the temple of Jupiter Olympicus; and it was in consequence of this letter that I said, in the former part of these Observations, that M. Fauvel had seen all these relics of antiquity, and that we should soon be in possession of their exact dimensions.[319] But an Englishman, Mr. Hawkins, who says he has, within a short time, been four several times at Olympia, and made very accurate drawings of the place, tells us he found no traces either of the stadium or the hippodromus.[320] Can Mr. Hawkins have been less fortunate than M. Fauvel? At any rate I believe, if an accurate search were made, the foundations of them might be discovered.

This plan is designed principally from the accounts given by Pausanias;[321] but I have added some particulars taken from Xenophon, and which are found in the part of his

[316] Scylax, Peripl. p. 13. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 1. Strab. lib. 10. p. 452.
[317] Pausan. lib. 6. c. 20. p. 503.
[318] Id. ibid.
[319] See above, p. 14.
[320] Magazin Encyclopéd. 4 année, t. 6. p. 538.
[321] Pausan. lib. 6 et 7, passim.

history, where he describes the battle fought between the Eleans and Arcadians, on the very ground of Olympia;[322] and for the places of the courses I have derived great advantage from the learned memoir of M. Delabarre, "on the places appropriated to the Public Games in Greece."[323] I may perhaps at some future time, in particular works, enter into the details of this plan, as also of several others in this collection.

The map of Messena is, in like manner, on the same scale as in the former editions; but I have added some parts of the neighbouring countries, in order that there might be more points of connexion. It is proper to notice that the Strophades isles were dependent on Messena.[324] The map of Laconia is likewise on the same scale with that of the former editions; but I have added some small extent of ground. As to the plan of Sparta and its environs, it does not bear my name, as I had no other share in it than that of designing it according to the ideas of M. Barthelemy. In this new edition, however, for greater convenience, I have inserted in the plan itself the names which were before placed, with references, in a column on the side, as in the plan of Athens; and I have filled the vacant space from the plan of the plain of Sparta, by M. David le Roi.[325] M. Barthelemy has given an account of the particulars of this plan in a note,[326] on which account I shall say no more of it here.

The map of Arcadia is on a larger scale, and consequently more expanded. That of Argolis, Epidauria, Trœzenia, Hermionis, the isle of Ægina, and Cynuria, is in like manner on a larger scale, by which those small states are rendered more distinct; but we must not suppose, on account of the title, that all these countries were dependent on Argos. Epidauria, Trœzenia, Hermionis, and the isle of Ægina, were so many small free republics.[327] Cynuria alone, after having been long disputed between the Argives and Lacedæmonians, fell at length to the former.[328]

The map of the coasts of Asia Minor, from Cyme to Rhodes, was not in the former editions; but it was necessary to elucidate the route of Anacharsis along the coasts of Asia. I have used the name of Asia Minor in this title, though I well know that it is considerably posterior to the time of the travels of Anacharsis,[329] because this part of Asia is much more known to us by this name than by any other. This map, like all the others of the particular countries of Greece, is laid down on the original plan, on which account what has been said in the former part of these Observations is applicable to it. With respect, however, to the particulars of the interior of the continent, I shall here add, that they are supported by the examination I have made of a great road described by Strabo, which, setting out from port Physcus, opposite Rhodes, passed through Lagini, Alabanda, and Tralles, and proceeded to Ephesus.[330] There was likewise another which, setting out from

[322] Xen. Hist. Græc. lib. 7. cap. 4.
[323] Mem. de l'Acad. des Bell. Lettr. t. 9. p. 376 et suiv.
[324] Strab. lib. 8. p. 359.
[325] Le Roi, Ruines de la Grèce, t. 2. pl. 12. p. 32.
[326] Travels of Anacharsis, vol. 4. p. 469.
[327] Pausan. lib. 2. passim.
[328] Id. ibid. c. 38. p. 202.
[329] Cellarii, Notitia Orbis Antiqui, lib. 3. c. 1. t. 2. p. 2.
[330] Strab. lib. 14. p. 663.

Ephesus, took its direction eastward, by Tralles, Acharaca, and Athymbra, afterwards Nysa, and was continued to the Euphrates.[331] To the present time, only one river has been noticed of the name of the Marsyas, which fell into the Mæander; and this rising almost in the same place with the Mæander, soon after joined that river at the city Celænæ.[332] But it appears to me that another very large river, which flowed by Lagini, collecting all the waters of the interior of Caria, likewise bore that name. Herodotus tells us,[333] that this Marsyas falls into the Mæander after having traversed the territory of Idrias; and we know from Strabo,[334] that Lagini, which is at present called Lachina, was in the territory of Stratonicea, which had formerly borne the name of Idrias.[335] The Marsyas is then the river of Lachina. I first laid it down in the maps of the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, of the Count de Choiseul Gouffier,[336] whence I have transferred it to those of Anacharsis.

The map of the Cyclades, which is by M. d'Anville, has undergone scarcely any alteration, except that, to enlarge it to the size requisite for this new edition, I have added a small part of the isle of Eubœa and Attica, as also a part of the island of Chios and cape Scyllæum; but these are likewise laid down from the maps of M. d'Anville.[337] I have thought I might omit the small plan of the island of Delos, which was in one corner of the former map, because it was not sufficiently detailed; and I have supplied its place by a plan of the same size with the map, representing the isle of Delos on a larger scale, and a part of the two neighbouring islands. I have sought, without success, in the portfolios of the *Dépôt de la Marine*, to which M. Buache had the kindness to give me access, for materials which might be useful in designing my plan. I found there nothing satisfactory, and was therefore reduced to have recourse to the map of Mycone and the Sdiles given by Tournefort.[338] I have designed it on a larger scale, and have corrected the meridian, by placing it a point of the compass more to the east; this map having, without doubt, been laid down by the compass. I have also added a scale from the particular plan which Tournefort has given of the isle of Delos.[339] I have not, however, entirely followed this plan with respect to the figure of the island, which I have taken from the plan given in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*;[340] and I have retained the meridian as laid down, because it appeared to me to be corrected by the variation. Almost all the particulars of the ancient geography of this island are explained in the excellent description which Tournefort has given of the isle of Delos,[341] and to which I would refer the reader.

It now only remains for me to give an account of the new *General Map of Greece,*

[331] Herodot. lib. 5. c. 52. Strab. ibid. Plin. lib. 2. c. 108. t. 1. p. 124. Agathem. de Geogr. lib. 1. c. 4. p. 10. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2.

[332] Herodot. lib. 7. c. 26. Xen. Exped. Cyr. lib. 1. c. 2.

[333] Herodot. lib. 5. c. 118.

[334] Strab. lib. 14. page 663.

[335] Strab. ibid. Steph. verb. Ἑκατησια, Ιδριας, Χρυσαορις.

[336] M. de Choiseul Gouffier, Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 73. t. 1. p. 128.

[337] These additions are taken from the map of M. d'Anville, entitled *Les Côtes de la Grèce et l'Archipel*, The Coasts of Greece and the Archipelago, published in 1756.

[338] Tournefort, Voyag. t. 1. p. 278.

[339] Id. ibid. p. 290.

[340] M. de Choiseul Gouffier, Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 31. t. 1. p. 49.

[341] Tournefort, ibid. page 287, et suiv.

and a great part of the Grecian Colonies in Europe and Asia. This map, as I have already said, has been designed with the greatest care; and I have neglected nothing to give it the utmost degree of accuracy. It is constructed on the same scale as the former *General Map of Greece and the Grecian Islands*, so that the two maps may be easily compared, and a single glance of the eye will be sufficient to discover the great alterations and additions which have been made in the new one.

The projection of this new General Map, like that of the former, is on the hypothesis which considers the earth as a plane. The diminution of the degrees of longitude is taken from the table of Schulze.[342] The meridians are everywhere right lines, and their intervals have been calculated and traced by the tangents of the parallels 37 and 41. The curvature of these same parallels has afterwards been deduced for each meridian from the difference of the secant and the radius; and through the whole extent of the meridian the different degrees of latitude have been estimated at 57,000 toises each, that being nearly the mean measure.

When I constructed my first Atlas for the Travels of Anacharsis, I was extremely unprovided with astronomical observations, especially with respect to longitude; I was therefore obliged to connect my maps of particular countries with the position of Therma or Salonichi, to adjust them in longitude to my General Map.[343] But as the longitude assigned to Salonichi is now reputed erroneous,[344] I can no longer set out from that point. Fortunately I have a considerable number of observations made on several other coasts, and some of these observations will now furnish me with a point of departure.

A short time after my former Atlas to Anacharsis had been published, and even since I have been employed on that for this new edition, a communication was made to me of a number of observations made by M. de Chabert, as also of several sketches of maps and charts drawn by him in the southern parts of Greece and the Archipelago; and these I have made the basis of my map in this part.

M. de Chabert being, in 1768, at the anchoring-place to the south of the island of Argentiera, near Milo, which is called in my map the island of Cimolos, took astronomical observations of the longitude and latitude. He found the longitude to be 22° 16′ 15″ east of the meridian of Paris, and the latitude to be 36° 46′ 21″ north.[345] This longitude shows that assigned by the observation of Father Feuillée to the town of Milo, in the isle of Melos, to be erroneous; but the latitude observed by this astronomer at the same time is sufficiently correct; though I suspected it of error when I constructed the first maps for Anacharsis.[346] From this point, and several others in the vicinity, M. de Chabert has taken the bearings of several of the Cyclades, and has ascertained with sufficient exactness that Cape Doro, in the isle of Eubœa, anciently the promontory of Caphareus, is situated in longitude 22° 17′ 4″ east of Paris, and latitude 38° 9′ 59″ north.[347] The position of

[342] Lalande Astronomie, t. 4. p. 770, et suiv.

[343] See above, p. 30.

[344] Connoissance des Temps pour 1792, et années suivantes.

[345] Notes Manuscrite.

[346] See above, p. 9.

[347] Notes Manuscr.

this cape is essential, because it is there that the Ægean Sea becomes more open and less embarrassed with islands.

From thence M. de Chabert fixed several points in the Saronic Sea, at present the Gulf of Engia; and I had the map he had drawn of this gulf, except some alterations which he has since made in it, when I composed my map of Attica in 1785; but what I then wanted was the observation he had taken at the bottom of this gulf, near a ruinous tower on the sea-shore, directly to the east of the castle of Corinth. He observed the latitude of this tower to be 37° 53′ 24″, and he determined its longitude, by means of the marine time-keeper, to be 20° 42′ 22″ east of the meridian of Paris.[348] He in like manner observed the latitude of the castle of Corinth, anciently the Acro-Corinthus, to be 37° 53′ 22″, which agrees sufficiently well with the observation taken by M. Beauchamp in the city itself in 1796, which makes the latitude 37° 55′ 54″.[349] I was not in possession of all these determinations when I composed my first Atlas for Anacharsis, on which account I adjusted this map of M. de Chabert to the latitude of Athens, given by Vernon, 38° 5′;[350] but this latitude is erroneous; the observations of M. de Chabert place that city only in 37° 58′ 1″ of latitude.[351] The whole of Attica was therefore placed too much to the north in my maps; and it was because I was guided by the estimated distance between Cape Colonna, anciently the promontory of Sunium and Milo, formerly Melos,[352] that I could not adjust my maps to the latitude of Milo given by Father Feuillée. I ought to have preferred the authority of that astronomer to that of Vernon.

The latitude of the castle of Corinth, once satisfactorily known, it was easy for me to determine its longitude from the small map mentioned in the former part of these Observations.[353] It appeared to me that it must be 20° 34′ 40″ to the east of the meridian of Paris. The position of this city therefore differs but little from that formerly assigned it in my maps with respect to longitude; but there is a difference of about seven minutes in the latitude, though I had already retrenched about thirteen minutes[354] from the latitude of that city as given by Vernon. The *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 1787 gives the latitude of Corinth 37° 50′.[355]

M. de Chabert has also made observations in the Gulf of Argos, at present the Gulf of Napoli di Romania; and it appears from them that the maps of Verguin make the northern coast of this gulf a little too long. In fact, Verguin has formed triangles, of which some of the angles are very acute,[356] which may have led him into error. It is in the middle of this coast, nearly, that the corrections should be made. M. de Chabert places the most western point of the town of Napoli di Romania, formerly Nauplia, in latitude 37° 33′ 50″, and longitude 20° 27′ 15″ east of Paris; and the highest point of the isle of Especi,

[348] Notes Manuscr.
[349] Observ. de Beauchamp. Manuscr. It was by mistake that I said above, p. 11, in a note, 37° 64′.
[350] See above, p. 10.
[351] Notes Manuscr.
[352] See above, p. 13.
[353] See above, p. 11.
[354] Id. ibid.
[355] Connoiss. des Temps pour l'année 1787, p. 316.
[356] Carte Manuscr.

anciently Tiparenus, in latitude 37° 15′ 25″, and longitude 20° 49′ 26″ east of Paris.[357] These two determinations are those of the extreme points of this coast. M. Beauchamp has given us as the latitude of Napoli di Romania, apparently observed in another place, 37° 32′; and by an observation taken on land in the port of Hydra, formerly Hydræa, he makes the latitude there 37° 30′ 33″.[358] The western coast of the Gulf of Argos has not yet been well determined by accurate observations, on which account I have adjusted it according to the bearings taken by M. Foucherot in the city of Argos.[359]

Cape St. Angelo, anciently the promontory of Malea, is placed by Niebuhr in latitude 36° 26′,[360] and it is in that latitude, nearly, that it is placed in my map. M. de Chabert, being at the anchoring-place of the isle Cervi, which is nearest to the main land, since it is close to the isthmus of the peninsula, called in my maps Onu-gnathos, or the Jaw-bone of the Ass, found the latitude, by observation, to be 36° 30′ 41″; and determined the longitude at the same place, by the marine time-keeper, to be 20° 38′ 19″ east of the meridian of Paris:[361] thus this point is fixed with sufficient accuracy. Proceeding hence, he took observations along a great part of the island of Cerigo, anciently Cythera, which, according to him, extends somewhat further to the south than accords with the observation of M. de Chazelles, already cited;[362] and he found that the isle of Ovo, which is in fact only a rock to the south of Cerigo, lies a little more to the south than it is placed by Niebuhr.[363] He likewise took observations at Cape Matapan, or the promontory of Tænarum, to ascertain the true position of which, was, in fact, of considerable importance, since it is the most southern point of Peloponnesus; and he places it in latitude 36° 23′ 20″, and longitude 20° 9′ 15″; the latter as given by the marine time-keeper.[364] These determinations have obliged me to make the distance between the promontories Malea and Tænarum less in my new map than in that of the former editions.

The longitude of the point of the cape before Coron, anciently Corone, has also been determined by M. de Chabert, by means of the marine time-keeper, to be 19° 38′ 37″, east of the meridian of Paris; and he at the same time observed the latitude to be 36° 47′ 26″.[365] This latitude is that very nearly in which I have placed in my first maps the city of Corone; but as the same navigator likewise observed the latitude of Fournigue, which is the most southern rock of the isle of Theganusa, to be 36° 39′ 38″; and as by this observation the whole coast to Methone is thrown much more to the north than it had been laid down in my maps; I can no longer find the 160 stadia assigned by Pausanias as the distance between the promontory Acritas and Corone;[366] indeed they are not more than 65 or 70. I would not, however, make any alteration in these determinations, because they agree with the

[357] Notes Manuscr.
[358] Observ. de Beauchamp. Manuscr.
[359] See above, p. 12.
[360] Niebuhr, Voyag. en Arabie, t. 1. p. 17.
[361] Notes Manuscr.
[362] See above, p. 19.
[363] Niebuhr, Voyag. en Arabie, t. 1. p. 17.
[364] Notes Manuscr.
[365] Notes Manuscr.
[366] Pausan. lib. 4. cap. 24. page 365 et 367. — See above, page 17.

latitude of Mothone, at present Modon, which M. de Chabert observed to be 36° 49′,[367] the same within one minute less, which it had been before found to be by M. le Roi.[368] The latitude which M. Niebuhr assigns to the island Sapienza,[369] the most northern of the Œnussæ isles, is erroneous.

The island of Ægilia, at present Cerigotto, is laid down from several observations of M. de Chabert,[370] and is placed very nearly in the latitude assigned it by Niebuhr. As for the island of Crete, at present Candia,[371] as it is only reduced from a larger and fuller map of that island, which I designed for the work of one of my friends, entitled "On the ancient federative Governments, and on the Legislation of Crete," which has lately been published, I shall refer the reader to the observations with which I have accompanied that map, in the work above mentioned.[372] M. de Chabert has also determined the position of the summit of the mountain of St. Stephen, which is in the southern part of the island of Santorin, anciently Thera, to be in 23° 9′ 5″ longitude east of the meridian of Paris, and in latitude 36° 22′.[373] This latter observation is very different from that which M. le Roi made in 1738, at the most southern point of that island, which gave its latitude 36° 29′;[374] but I have followed the observation of M. de Chabert, as being connected with other operations. I have only adjusted to this determination of M. de Chabert a manuscript chart of the islands of Santorin, Nanfio, and Stanpalia, taken in 1738 by the above-cited M. le Roi.[375]

The figure which I have given to the Cyclades islands is taken, in part, from a large manuscript chart of the islands of Melos, Paros, Naxos, and others near them, taken in 1685 by the Sieur Rayzaud, engineer, communicated to me at the *Dépôt de la Marine*, and which I have adjusted to the operations of M. de Chabert. For the other islands I have made use of the plans mentioned in the former part of these Observations,[376] only adjusting them in like manner to the operations of M. de Chabert, as also to several observations made on board different ships, and communicated to me at the *Dépôt de la Marine*.[377] With respect to the coasts of Greece and the Peloponnesus, I have adjusted to the observations of M. de Chabert a very circumstantial map of the Saronic Sea or gulf of Engia, which appears to be well executed by a pilot named Lavalle, and which was likewise communicated to me at the *Dépôt de la Marine*. For every other part I have made use of the materials pointed out in the former part of these Observations.[378]

From Mothone or Modon, to enable me to fix the rest of Peloponnesus, it was neces-

[367] Notes Manuscr.
[368] Note Manuscrite de M. de la Nouze.
[369] Niebuhr, Voyag. en Arabie, t. 1. p. 16.
[370] Notes Manuscr.
[371] Niebuhr, ibid. p. 17.
[372] Saint Croix, Des anciens Gouvernements fédératifs et de la Législation de Crete. Paris, an 7e. un vol. in 8vo. p. 467, et suiv.
[373] Notes Manuscr.
[374] Note Manuscrite de M. le Roi.
[375] See above, p. 40, 41.
[376] Id. ibid.
[377] Relévemens. Manuscrits.
[378] See above, p. 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.

sary to reach Patras, anciently Patræ, in Achaia, in order to have a position determined with sufficient certainty. The longitude and latitude of this town have been observed by M. Beauchamp.[379] I have hitherto said nothing of the longitudes observed by this astronomer, because they appear to me to be very erroneous; I think, however, that with a slight correction they might still be rendered useful, at least those taken on the western side of Greece, and in the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice. I shall proceed to explain my meaning.

M. Beauchamp left Venice on the 20th of May, 1796, to go to Constantinople. He sailed first along the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia; and, afterwards crossing the Gulf of Venice, arrived on the 3d of June in sight of the town of Monopoli, in the kingdom of Naples, whence, on the 23d of July, he reached Corfu, where he remained several days. He afterwards landed at Patras on the 22d of August, and arrived at Corinth on the 26th of the same month, whence, by the way of Napoli di Romania, and the Archipelago, he proceeded to Constantinople. He took observations of the latitude at all these places, and determined the longitude by means of the marine time-keeper; but all his longitudes err in excess.[380] We have seen that the observations of M. de Chabert have enabled us to ascertain the longitude of Corinth with sufficient precision, and we have fixed it at 20° 34′ 40″ east of Paris.[381] The longitude of this city, as given by M. Beauchamp, is 20° 48′ 24″, consequently too much by 13′ 44″. If now we divide these 13′ 44″ by the number of days he employed in going from Venice to Corinth, we may thence deduce the daily advance of his time-keeper, and may correct his longitudes according to that quantity. I do not offer this method of correction as an infallible means of rendering the longitudes of M. Beauchamp perfectly accurate, but they will at least be so far rectified as to afford a very useful assistance. It appears to me that we have a proof of this in the longitude of Monopoli, which, though observed at sea, has been reduced for that place by M. Beauchamp. He gives this longitude according to his marine time-keeper, at 15° 23′ 45″ east of the meridian of Paris,[382] which, corrected by the method I have proposed, will be 15° 21′ 30″. And in the new chart of the coasts of the kingdom of Naples, by Rizzi-Zannoni, published at Naples in 1785, in twenty-three sheets, and which will hereafter again be mentioned, the town of Monopoli is placed in 15° 19′ longitude east from Paris. The difference is very trifling.

I have therefore divided the 13′ 44″ by the number of days which M. Beauchamp employed in coming from Venice to Corinth, and have subtracted the quantity resulting as many times from each of his observations as there were days from his departure from Venice. In this manner I have corrected the longitudes of Patras and Corfu. That of Patras as given by M. Beauchamp according to his marine time-keeper, is 19° 41′ 15″ east of the meridian of Paris, and corrected according to my method, 19° 27′ 29″, in which position that city is placed in my new map. M. Beauchamp also observed the latitude to be 38° 12′ 41″, which differs but little from that I had assigned it in my former maps, in which it is

[379] Observ. de Beauchamp. Manuscr.

[380] Id. ibid.

[381] See above, p. 76.

[382] Observ. de Beauchamp. Manuscr.

placed in 38° 9′; though Vernon has made it 38° 40′,[383] and the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787 38° 5′.[384] But what is of most advantage in the determination of the position of Patras by M. Beauchamp is, that this position is thrown nearly as much towards the north as we were obliged to remove that of Mothone or Modon, and that these two positions (the longitude being corrected) preserve exactly the same difference in that respect which I had given them in my former maps. The western coast of Peloponnesus is therefore laid down with sufficient accuracy in those maps, and I had only to transfer it to my new map by adjusting it to the positions of Patræ and Mothone. It is true that by this means the city of Zacynthus or Zante is no longer found in the latitude which I had before assigned to it from the observation of M. de Chazelles, and which I have given above;[385] it is more to the north by about four minutes; but I did not conceive that this latitude, which was observed only at sea, and which besides would have forced me to place the island of Cephallenia much more to the south, ought to be an insuperable obstacle.

By this new determination of Patræ or Patras, and by that of Corinth, the whole sea of Crissa, at present the Gulf of Lepanto, takes a different direction from that which I had given it in my former maps; and this direction is similar to that assigned to it by M. d'Anville in his map of ancient Greece:[386] it has, however, been adjusted to different observations of Wheler.[387] The interior of Peloponnesus has been re-drawn, suitably to the direction which the coasts now take; and Sparta is laid down in only about 37° 3′ latitude.

From Patræ or Patras to adjust the coasts of Acarnania and Epirus, and the neighbouring islands, I have been obliged to ascertain the position of Corfu in the island of Corcyra, the longitude and latitude of which has been determined by M. Beauchamp.[388] According to the observation of this astronomer, the longitude of that city is 17° 51′ 15″ east of the meridian of Paris; but according to my correction, only 17° 45′ 38″. Its latitude, as observed by him, is 39° 38′ 18″. I have laid it down in my first general map at 39° 37′; so that it will appear that I was even then tolerably correct with respect to the latitude of this city; but what proves still more the accuracy of this former position is that the difference of longitude between the points of Patras and Corfu, indicated by the corrected observations of Beauchamp, is the same, within a minute more or less, with that given in my first general map. All my work on this western coast of Greece is, therefore, in general very exact,[389] and I have only adjusted it, in the new General Map, to the observations I have mentioned.

From Corfu, to gain the Acroceraunian mountains, I have employed the same quantity of longitude as in the former map, because this longitude is supported by several bearings which have undergone scarcely any change;[390] but at the same time, to preserve

[383] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[384] Connois. des Temps pour 1787, p. 316.
[385] See above, page 15.
[386] D'Anville, Græciæ Antiquæ Specimen Geographicum, 1762.
[387] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 442, 481, 482.
[388] Observ. de Beauchamp Manuscrites.
[389] See above, p. 21, 32.
[390] Id. p. 33.

the Gulf of Valona, or Oricum, in the same latitude in which I have placed it, because, as I have said, that latitude appeared to have been determined by observation,[391] I have been obliged to diminish the space between that gulf and Corfu, by which the latter city is thrown more to the north. The coast which follows to Epidamnus, now Durazzo, is entirely the same as in the old map; and the latitude which I have assigned to that city is confirmed by that given by the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787, viz. 41° 30′,[392] from which it differs but very little.[393] The coast to the north of Durazzo is laid down from several bearings given by different Portulans, and is adjusted to the latitude of the town of Scutari, formerly Scodra, which does not appear to have existed at the time of the supposed travels of Anacharsis, but which was situate at the entrance of the lake Labeatis. This latitude is given by the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787 at 42° 15′.[394] The remainder of the coast to the north is taken in part from Coronelli's maps of Dalmatia.

After having thus fixed the western coast of Greece, it was necessary to determine the eastern coast. I have said that M. de Chabert had given the situation of Cape Doro, formerly the promontory Capharæus, in the island of Eubœa, and that the latitude of Athens had been deduced from his operations.[395] The cities of Thebes and Negropont, or Chalcis, in Eubœa, are placed from a manuscript map of Attica, the coasts of which were laid down by M. Raccord, and the interior filled up by M. Fauvel. I could have wished to have been in possession of this when I drew my map of Attica; it certainly would have been more perfect. But this map had not then arrived; it has since been brought by M. Felix, consul for the French Republic, at Salonichi. The city of Thebes is placed a little below the latitude assigned to it by Vernon. Negropont is also placed about five minutes more to the south. Vernon gives for the latitude of the latter 48° 31′.[396]

From this position of Negropont, or Chalcis, I have proceeded to fix the situation of Thermopylæ. Strabo gives 530 stadia, for the navigation of the Euripus to Thermopylæ;[397] and it has been seen, in the former part of these Observations,[398] that he assigns 800 stadia for the distance from Thermopylæ to the bottom of the Gulf of Ambracia. These two measures have undergone some reduction in my new map; but I have not been able to make use of that of 508 stadia, which the same author reckons from the bottom of the Gulf of Crissa to Thermopylæ, and which I had employed in my old maps,[399] because it is too short. Thermopylæ, however, remains nearly in the same latitude; and though I have been obliged to examine and compare anew all the bearings of Wheler, there are few that I have found erroneous. Lycoria is still due north by the compass of the Acro-Corinthus, and south-by-west of Elatea.[400]

[391] Id. p. 32.
[392] Connoiss. des Temps for 1787, p. 316.
[393] See above, p. 34.
[394] Connoiss. des Temps for 1787, ibid.
[395] See above, p. 30, 75.
[396] Journal de Vernon, p. 302.
[397] Strab. lib. 9. p. 429.
[398] See above, p. 25.
[399] Id. ibid.
[400] Wheler's Journey, book 6. p. 443 and 462.

The distance from Thermopylæ to the promontory of Sepias is somewhat diminished; yet the channel, or strait, which separates the island of Eubœa from Thessaly, retains the same direction; and the bottom of the Pagastic gulf is still adjusted to the latitude of Pagasæ, or the castle of Volo, as given by Dapper.[401] This promontory of Sepias is placed more to the west than it was in any former maps; but it is no longer due south of that of Posidium, in the peninsula of Pallene,[402] because I have been obliged to remove the town of Salonichi or Therma much more to the west. I have said that the northern part of the Archipelago, or the Ægean sea, has been laid down in my new General Map, from General Truguet's maps of those coasts, drawn in 1785, 1786, and 1787. These maps are extremely accurate. They were laid down geometrically: the latitudes were observed with care, and the longitude verified from distance to distance by the marine time-keeper. The positions of several points taken from these maps are inserted in the *Connoissance des Temps*; and it is, no doubt, in consequence of observations that the longitude of Salonichi, given by Father Feuillée, has been expunged, as it could not be reconciled with them.[403] In fact, leaving the bottom of the Gulf of Pieria given me by these maps, and following the distances indicated between Amphipolis on the Strymon, and Thessalonica, or Therma, by the Roman Itineraries, which all agree,[404] I have been obliged to throw Salonichi more to the west by about twenty minutes. I have retained it in the same latitude, but the change in its position has had an influence on that of all the surrounding parts.

For the eastern coast of the Thermaic Gulf, I have constantly followed the map of M. le Roi;[405] but the western coast has undergone some changes, as well as the interior of Thessaly; and the gulfs between the peninsula of Pallene and Mount Athos are contracted. As to the islands of Sciathos, Scopelos, and the others in their vicinity, they have been laid down according to observations taken by several vessels, and particularly the ship named *Le Bayle*, which visited those coasts in 1735. The position of the island of Scyros has in like manner been determined from a number of observations; and M. de Chabert has fixed the longitude of its most elevated point at 22° 18′ 16″ east of the meridian of Paris.[406] To return to the position of Therma, or Salonichi, the place it takes, with respect to longitude in my new map, greatly shortens the extent of the Egnatian way. We have seen that Polybius in Strabo gives for the measure of this road from Apollonia or Epidamnus to Thessalonica, two hundred and sixty-seven Roman miles;[407] and the Roman Itineraries reckon it at still more;[408] but, in my map, we find only one hundred and ninety-five of these same miles, in a right line, from Epidamnus to Therma. There must have been some high mountains within this space, or the road must have made very considerable windings.

The coasts of Thrace, from Mount Athos to Byzantium, are laid down from the

[401] See above, p. 31.

[402] Id. p. 30.

[403] Connoiss. des Temps. for 1792, et années suivantes.

[404] Vetera Romanorum Itinera, edente Wesseling Amstel. 1735. in 4to. p. 320, 330, 604, and 605. Peuting. Tab. segm. 7.

[405] Relevements Manuscrits.

[406] Notes Manuscrites.

[407] See above, p. 35.

[408] Veter. Roman. Itin. p. 318, 329-605 et seq.

maps of General Truguet; as are also those of Asia from the mouth of the Rhyndacus, in the Propontis, to the entrance of the Gulf of Cyme. These maps likewise include the islands of Cyzicus, Lesbos, Tenedos, Imbros, Samothrace, Lemnos, and even that of Nea, at present called Agiostrati. These maps are adjusted to the observations of longitude and latitude, made by M. Tondu, the astronomer, at the old castle of Asia, of the Dardanelles, and at Tarapia, in the strait of Constantinople; and the intermediary longitudes have been determined by M. Truguet, by means of the marine time-keeper. The longitude of the old castle of Asia of the Dardanelles, is given in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1792, and the following years, according to the observations of M. Tondu, at 23° 59′ 15″, east of the meridian of Paris; and the latitude at 40° 1′. Tarapia is set down in 26° 40′ 28″, east of the meridian of Paris; and in latitude 41° 8′ 24″.[409] That part of my map which is reduced from these maps is the most accurate; and I have made no other alteration than that of giving the configuration of the isle of Imbros in a more detailed manner, because that island had only been observed at a distance.

M. Truguet has in like manner taken observations of the two gulfs in the eastern part of the sea of Marmara, anciently the Propontis; but, as I have said, his sudden departure for Spain deprived me of the benefit of this part of his labour. I have supplied this defect in the best manner I was able. I have laid down the Gulf of Astacus at present of Nicomedia, from the manuscript chart of M. Peisonnel, of which I have spoken in the former part of these Observations,[410] and which differs little in this part from the chart of the Sea of Marmara, by Bellin.[411] I have adjusted it to the point of Bous-bouroun, anciently the promontory of Posidium, given me likewise by the maps of M. Truguet; and to the latitude of Nicomedia, called in my maps Olbia; and which is stated in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787 at 40° 46′.[412] This position, as well as many others, both in Italy and Turkey, given in the *Connoissance des Temps*, and of which I have cited several, appear to me to be taken from a voyage made in the seas; but all the longitudes are erroneous. The Gulf of Cius, at present Moudania, is taken from the chart of the Sea of Marmara, by Bellin, in which part it appears to be accurate; and I have adjusted it to the point of Bousbouroun, as given by M. Truguet, and to the coast on the south. The position of Ancore, or Nicæa, at present Isnick, is placed in the latitude given in the *Connoissance des Temps*, which is 40° 20′.[413] The Bosporus of Thrace is laid down from the particular plan which I have given of it, by adjusting it to the position of Tarapia; and the coasts of Asia on the Pontus Euxinus are the same as in my particular chart of that sea.[414]

The coast of Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, is likewise nearly the same as in my chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus; but the interior of that province and of Macedonia, is very different from what it appears in former maps. This interior is laid down from the routes of travellers compared with the Roman Itineraries; and is also supported by the authority of a German manuscript map, which is very full and

[409] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1792, p. 298, 299. 318 and 319.

[410] See above p. 39.

[411] Bellin, Carte reduite de la Mer de Marmara; publiée en 1772.

[412] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1787, p. 317.

[413] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1787, p. 317.

[414] See above, p. 55, 59, 60.

particular, of the road from Jagodin or Jagodna, to Constantinople, taken in 1719, by the time-keeper, and the compass, and for the communication of which I am indebted to the friendship of General Abancourt. This map has been very useful to me in fixing the details of the ancient geography of this country, which is very little known at present; but it might be wished that we had some astronomical observations on this road. I have adjusted it to the position of Selivrea, formerly Selymbria, on the Propontis, which has been determined by M. Truguet to be in 25° 50′ 48″ longitude east of the meridian of Paris, and in 41° 4′ 35″ of latitude;[415] and to the latitude of Semendria on the Danube, which is given in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787 at 44° 50′.[416] I have taken the distance between Jagodin and Semendria, and afterwards the longitude of Semendria, from the best maps. M. d'Anville had in his portfolio a manuscript map, somewhat similar, of the road from Constantinople to Belgrade; but it is much less particular, and in several points differs essentially from this.

Let us now return to the coast of Asia. The present city of Smyrna, which, as I have said,[417] is different from that in my maps, has its position assigned by the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1792, and the following years, from the observations of MM. Tondu and Truguet, in 24° 46′ 33″ of longitude east of the meridian of Paris, and in 38° 27′ 7″ of latitude.[418] It is to this position that I have adjusted, in my new General Map, the plan of the Gulf of Smyrna, anciently the Hermæan Gulf, taken by M. le Roi, in 1738.[419] The figure of the Gulf of Cyme has been given from the chart of the Archipelago of the pilot Olivier,[420] in which it appears to be designed with sufficient accuracy. But the city of Phocæa, which was not on this gulf, as I have mistakenly supposed in the former part of these Observations, cannot be placed at the distance of two hundred stadia from Smyrna, according to the indication of Strabo.[421] The text of this author appears to be defective in this place, and it is probable that we ought to read three hundred instead of two hundred stadia. The position of the Isle of Chios has been determined by the observations of several navigators,[422] and the latitude of the town of Chio, observed on land by M. Beauchamp, to be 38° 22′ 30″.[423]

I have afterwards determined the longitude of the isles of Samos, Icaros, and the isles Corsiæ, from the track of the ship *l'Esperance*, commanded by M. d'Albert, which, in 1731, sailed from these islands to that of Chio.[424] Their latitude has been deduced by Niebuhr, from that he observed at sea, while passing between them.[425] The western point of the island of Samos is in about 37° 36′ latitude; the north east point of Icaros, at present Nicaria, in about 37° 44′; and the northernmost of the Corsiæ isles now the

[415] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1792, p. 319.
[416] Idem 1787, p. 316.
[417] See above, p. 41.
[418] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1792, p. 301 and 305.
[419] Strab. lib. 14. p. 639.
[420] Olivier, carte de l'Archipel, publiée in 1746.
[421] Strab. lib. 14. p. 663. See also above, p. 41.
[422] Relévemens Manuscrits. Levanto, Specchio del Mare, p. 124.
[423] Observ. de Beauchamp. Manuscr.
[424] Relévemens Manuscr.
[425] Niebuhr, Voyag. en Arabie, t. 1. page 29.

isles of Fournie, in about 37° 42′. The distance between the Isle of Samos and the Isle of Icaros is taken from Strabo, who reckons it eighty stadia.[426] The island of Samos has been laid down from a plan of that island in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*;[427] but this plan has been adjusted to another in manuscript of the road of that island, taken in 1738 by M. le Roi, and which includes not only the whole southern coast of that island, but also the isles Corsiæ, Patmos, Hyetussa, and even the coast of the Continent from the promontory of Posidium to that of Trogilium. The position assigned to this latter cape somewhat contracts the breadth of the Ægean sea. We have seen that Strabo reckons 1600 stadia for the breadth of that sea from Cape Trogilium to Sunium in Attica. In my former general map this distance is 1480 in a right line,[428] but in the present only 1375. The islands on the south of Patmos, to Cos, are placed from several observations of different navigators,[429] compared with the bearings of those islands taken by Tournefort from his stations at Samos and Patmos.[430]

The promontory of Triopium, near Cnidus, now Cape Crio, has been tolerably well ascertained by M. de Chabert to be in 36° 38′ 30″ latitude, and about 25° 2′ longitude east of the meridian of Paris.[431] The same navigator has in like manner determined the situation of several isles between that cape and the Island of Rhodes; but these positions depend on the observation which he took in the city of Rhodes itself. Near the Devil's Tower, which is the most northern castle of the ports of Rhodes, he found the latitude by observation to be 36° 26′ 38″; and at the same time the longitude, by the marine time-keeper, 25° 49′ 34″ east of the meridian of Paris.[432] In my first maps, I had placed this city too much to the north by about two minutes, relying on a calculation from the observations of M. de Chazelles, inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences;[433] but M. Desplaces in his Ephemerides[434] gives this latitude, after the same M. de Chazelles, apparently by another calculation, at only 36° 26′, and this is precisely the same as it is made by the observation of Niebuhr, taken in the port of Rhodes.[435] This latitude may therefore be considered as sufficiently accurate. But what may appear very singular is, that the longitude which I had assigned to the city of Rhodes in my former maps from the voyages of navigators, and the measures given by ancient authors, is exactly the same with that determined by M. de Chabert.

The island of Rhodes is laid down from a large manuscript chart of that island, and the neighbouring coasts of the continent, taken with sufficient accuracy by a French pilot named Lavalle, of whom I have already had occasion to speak, and which was communicated to me at the *Dépôt de la Marine*. I have adjusted it for the island of Rhodes, to the determination of the city of Rhodes, of M. de Chabert; and as the coasts

[426] Strab. lib. 14. p. 639.
[427] Choiseul Gouffier, Voyag. Pittor. de la Grèce, pl. 52. p. 97.
[428] See above, p. 42, 43.
[429] Relévemens Manuscrits.
[430] Tournefort, Voyag. t. 1. p. 436 and 441.
[431] Notes Manuscrites.
[432] Notes Manuscrites.
[433] See above, p. 42.
[434] Desplaces, Ephemerides, tom. 3. Supplement, p. 20.
[435] Niebuhr, Voyag. en Arabie, t. 1. p. 31.

of the continent are carried a little too far to the north, I have brought them back according to the latitude of the little island of Syme, at present Simia, which M. de Chabert observed to be 36° 30′ 42″.[436] This chart has given me the coasts of Caria from the promontory Cynossema to Cragus, with a particularity before unknown; and the Gulf of Glaucus takes in it a very different figure from that which it has in the former maps. The remainder of the coast of Lycia is regulated by the distance of twenty-two leagues, which Levanto reckons from the most southern cape of the island of Rhodes, to the isle of Castel Rosso, anciently Cisthena;[437] and by the latitude of about 36° 15′, which M. d'Anville says had been observed near Cape Chelidoni.[438]

The distance from Rhodes to the promontory of Samonium in Crete, is stated by Strabo and Agathemerus at one thousand stadia;[439] and this measure is employed in a right line in my new General Map, reckoning from the town of Rhodes. In this interval are found the islands of Carpathos and Casos, which are placed nearly as in the former map.[440]

The interior of Asia has been redrawn from the routes of travellers, compared with the distances given by ancient authors, and Ephesus is placed nearly in the latitude assigned to it in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1787, which is that of 38 degrees, precisely.[441]

The part of Italy given in my map has not been studied with so much minuteness as the different territories and districts of Greece. But the materials which we have for this country are in general much more certain, and consequently require less examination. The environs of Rome, as well as the country which extends to the Adriatic Sea, near the city of Ancona, have been laid down from the large map of the Ecclesiastical State of the Fathers Maire and Boscovich.[442] The determination of several places in this map may be found in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1789, and the following years; and if greater minuteness be required, the work itself of the Fathers Maire and Boscovich, on the measure of an arc of the meridian in the State of the Holy See, may be consulted.[443] Rome is situate in 10° 7′ 30″ longitude east of the meridian of Paris, and in 41° 53′ 54″ of north latitude.[444]

The remainder of Italy is given from the map of the kingdom of Naples by Rizzi Zannoni, in four sheets,[445] corrected in several places by astronomical observations, and by the comparison of some distances given by ancient authors. The work of M. d'Anville, entitled, *Analyse Geographique de l'Italie*,[446] has been of great use to me. I have adjusted

[436] Notes Manuscrites.

[437] Levanto Specchio del Mare, p. 139.

[438] D'Anville, Anal. des Côtes de la Grèce, p. 52.

[439] Strab. lib. 2. p. 106. Agathem. de Geogr. lib. 2. c. 14. p. 58. ap. Geogr. Min. Græc.

[440] See above, p. 42, 43.

[441] Connoiss. des Temps pour 1787, p. 310.

[442] Nuova Carta Geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico, delineata del P. Cristoforo Maire, etc. in three sheets.

[443] De Literaria Expeditione per Pontificam Ditionem, etc. suscepta a Patribus Cristoforo Maire et Rogerio Josepho Boscovich, Romæ 1755 in 4to. or the French translation, entitled, Voyage Astronomique dans l'Etat de l'Eglise, Paris 1770, in 4to.

[444] Connoiss. des Temps pour l'An. 8 (1800) p. 200.

[445] Carta Geografica dello Sicilia prima o sia Regno de Napoli, disegnata da Gio. Ant. Rizzi-Zannoni, en Parigi, 1769, four sheets.

[446] Analyse Geographique de l'Italie par d'Anville, Paris, 1744, 4to.

this map of Zannoni's to the new chart by the same author of the coasts of this kingdom, taken by order of the king of Naples, and engraved on twenty-three sheets.[447] The city of Naples, or Parthenope, is placed in the position assigned to it in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 8 (1800),[448] and Taranto, or Tarentum, has been observed by Berkley.[449] The observation of this astronomer gives us the position of this town in 15° 16′ 30″ longitude east of the meridian of Paris, and in 40° 22′ of latitude. But as this determination is exactly the same with that of the chart of the coasts of the kingdom of Naples by Rizzi Zannoni, I have only reduced this chart accurately, and adjusted it to my map. We have already seen[450] that the longitude observed by M. Beauchamp before the town of Monopoli, which is at a little distance from Egnatia, on the northern coast of Italy, confirms in a satisfactory manner that which this chart assigns to the same town. What may, perhaps, excite some surprise is, that the *heel* of Italy is extended, in this chart, much more to the east than it is laid down in any preceding maps. But according to the position which the chart gives to the town of Hydruns, at present Otranto, this town is precisely at the distance of four hundred Pythian stadia from the island of Saso, as it is said to be by Strabo, and in the maritime Itinerary of Antoninus;[451] it has also the bearing assigned by the pilot Levanto.[452] This chart, therefore, is very accurate. What still more confirms its accuracy is the distance of twenty leagues, of four Italian miles each, which the same pilot Levanto gives for that between Brindisi and Durazzo, with a north-east bearing.[453] This is the exact distance in my map: the bearing, also, is precisely the same.

Sicily is laid down from a reduction of the map of that island by Marshal Schmettau, made by the heirs of Homann,[454] adjusting it to three determinations of longitude and latitude. The first is that of Palermo, which is found in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 8.[455] The second is that of Trapana, in the western part of this island, which, according to an observation that I believe to have been taken by M. de Chabert, is situate in 10° 15′ longitude east from Paris, and in 38° 3′ 30″ of latitude; the third is that of Syracuse, situate in 12° 56′ 12″ longitude east from Paris, and in 37° 3′ north latitude.[456] The island of Malta is placed in the position assigned to it in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 8 (1800).[457]

I have given to this map the title of a *General Map of Greece and a great Part of the Grecian Colonies, as well in Europe as in Asia*; because it was, in fact, in the southern

[447] Atlante Martimo del Regno di Napoli, disegnato per ordine del Re, da Gio. Antonio Rizzi-Zannoni, Geographo Regio, etc. e scandagliato da Salvatore Trama, piloto di vascello, 1785, twenty-three sheets.

[448] Connoissance des Temps pour l'An. 8. page 199.

[449] Notes Manuscrites.

[450] See above, p. 82.

[451] Strab. lib. 6. p. 281. Strab. Epitom. lib. 6. p. 79; ap. Geogr. Min. Græc. t. 2. Plin. lib. 3. c. 5. t. 1. p. 149; c. 11. p. 166. Veter. Roman. Itin. p. 489.

[452] Levanto Specchio del Mare, p. 95.

[453] Id. ibid.

[454] Regni et Insulæ Sicilæ, Tabula Geographica ex archetypo grandiori in hoc compendium redacta, studio Homanniarum Heredum, 1747, one sheet.

[455] Connoissance des Temps pour l'An 8. p. 199.

[456] Notes Manuscrites.

[457] Connoiss. des Temps pour l'An 8. p. 199.

part of Italy, in Sicily, and on the coasts of Asia opposite to Greece, that the principal Grecian colonies were established. It may, however, perhaps be thought that I have not sufficiently distinguished those colonies on the coast of Asia and on that of Thrace. But these colonies were then subject to the king of Persia, and to Philip King of Macedon, and my object was only to represent the countries inhabited by free Greeks at the time when Anacharsis is supposed to have travelled. I shall not enter into a more minute discussion relative to the divisions of this map; the note in page 45 may be consulted, in which I think that I have explained myself sufficiently on this subject.

End of the critical Observations on the Maps.

2 Note relative to the Plate No. 19.

Representing the Two Pediments of the Parthenon, in the state in which they were in 1674.

These two pediments no longer exist, as we may say, at present; at least a very small part of them only remains. They were destroyed in 1687, during the siege of the citadel of Athens by the Venetians, under General Koningsmark, by a bomb that fell on the temple of Minerva, and demolished the whole roof.[458] Several travellers, however, had seen these pediments in the state in which we now give them, and have given a description of them which is very interesting, but still insufficient, because unaccompanied by a drawing.[459] Nevertheless they all remark, that M. Ollier de Nointel, ambassador from France to the Porte in 1670, when he passed through Athens in 1674, had caused drawings to be taken of all the bas-reliefs of the temple of Minerva, and particularly of those of the pediments, by a Flemish painter, and that this artist had employed fifteen successive days in taking them.[460] These drawings had been lost for a long time, but have lately been found in the cabinet of prints of the national library, and the communication of them has induced us to have them engraved in an additional plate, as an object which must render the Travels of Anacharsis still more interesting.

Both French and English travellers have exhausted their invention in conjectures, to restore one of these pediments; and they have collected everything which ancient authors, or travellers who had seen them, have said concerning them; but their restoration is very far from the original. That of M. David Leroi[461] is in general very judicious; that of Stuart is more conformable to the descriptions which he followed;[462] but it is too complicated, and exhibits nothing of the great stile of the ancients. We have also restored this pediment in plates 18 and 19, but from the drawings of M. de Nointel, to which we have not added any figure.

Before we give an account of the bas-relief which adorns this pediment, it will be proper to enter into the examination of a difficulty started by Stuart, with respect to the principal entrance of this temple; and the solution of which will enable us to determine which was the anterior pediment, or that in the front of the temple; and which the posterior, or that at the back.

The two façades of the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, front the one the east, and the other the west. Stuart, in his great work, has given drawings not only of what remains of the figures in the two pediments of these façades, but also of all the bas-reliefs of the Temple of Minerva which were in existence in 1753, and these drawings are made with the greatest care.[463] In those of the frise of the interior portico, he observes,[464] that all the

[458] Fanelli Atene Attica libro terzo No. 660, 661, p. 308, 809, in 4to. Venezia, 1707.

[459] Corn. Magni, Viaggi per la Turchia, 1685, in 12mo. t. 2. p. 499. Spon, Voyag. t. 2. p. 84. Wheler's Journey, book 5. p. 361.

[460] Corn. Magni, ibid. Spon, ibid. t. p. 157. Wheler's Journey, book 2. p. 202.

[461] Leroi, Ruines de la Greece, t. 1. pl. 20.

[462] Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, t. 2. c. 1. pl. 3. and p. 11.

[463] Id. ibid. pl. 9 to 30.

[464] Id. ibid. p. 14.

figures are turned towards the east, and that it is towards the same side that the pomp or procession directs its march. In fact, in that part of the frise which fronts the east,[465] there are several figures in a sitting posture, larger than the rest, which Stuart takes,[466] with much probability for goddesses. It is at these figures, which are placed in the middle of this front, that the prop or procession ends, and there is no other similar figure in all the rest of the frise.[467] Stuart hence concludes,[468] that the divinities being placed in the eastern part of the frise, the principal entrance of the temple must have been on this side. This opinion appears, at first view, very probable, but it is necessary to examine whether it agrees with what ancient authors have said relative to the two façades of the temple.

Pausanius, after having entered the citadel of Athens, and described several of its monuments, tells us,[469] that "the figures on the pediment in the front of the temple represent everything which has relation to the birth of Minerva; and that on the pediment behind is represented the dispute which took place between Neptune and Minerva, to determine which of them should give a name to Attica." Pausanius enters into no further particulars.

If we had all the figures of the two pediments of this temple, we might readily discover the difference of the subjects. But that which fronts the east has long been mutilated, as appears by the engraving which we have given of it; and the few figures still visible are so thrown into the lateral angles, that they will not enable us to discover the principal subject. Spon, however, thinks he can discover the head of a sea horse, and on that account considers this pediment as that on which was represented *the dispute between Neptune and Minerva*.[470]

That which fronts the west on the contrary presents nothing which can have any reference to this subject. It is known that in this contest Minerva caused an olive tree to spring up; but no tree is to be seen on this pediment, and all the figures appear to be very tranquil. This pediment, before, cannot represent *the dispute of Neptune with Minerva*, and consequently cannot be the posterior pediment, or that at the back of the temple. It must, then, be the anterior one, or that in front of the temple; and the bas-relief on it must represent some subject *which has a relation to the birth of Minerva*. In fact, if we do not find there the actual birth of Minerva, that is to say, Pallas issuing from the brain of Jupiter completely armed, we at least find what must have followed her birth — the presentation which that god made of Minerva, in a decent habit, to the goddesses of Olympus assembled, it is in this manner that Spon and Wheler have already described this bas-relief;[471] and though Stuart, in the restoration he has offered, has represented Minerva completely armed, he has at the same time endeavoured to restore this bas-relief in a manner nearly conformable to this idea.[472]

[465] Id. Ibid. pl. 23, 24, 25, and 30.
[466] Id. ibid. p. 12, 13, 14.
[467] Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, pl. 30.
[468] Id. ibid. p. 14.
[469] Pausan. lib. 1. c. 14. p. 57.
[470] Spon. Voyag. t. 2. p. 85.
[471] Id. ibid. p. 84. Wheler's Journey, book v. p. 361.
[472] Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, t. 2. c. 1. p. 11, pl. 3.

The facade of the temple of Minerva, which faces the west, was therefore the principal, or that in front of the temple. In fact it was that which fronted the propylæa; it was that which was first seen on entering the city on the side of the Piræus; and we likewise knew that it was towards the façade that the Long Walls took their direction, as has been proved by MM. Foucherot and Fauvel, in 1781, and since by the remains of the said walls.[473] It cannot be supposed that this should have been the position of the posterior façade. It is therefore no longer to be doubted that the anterior façade or front of the temple was that which faced the west; and if, in the interior portico the figures of the gods are found on the eastern side, as Stuart remarks,[474] it is, no doubt, because it was intended to imitate the usual disposition of the statues within the temples, where they were always placed in the most interior and farthest part.

After having determined which was the anterior and which the posterior façade of the temple of Minerva, or the Parthenon, we will now say a few words on the bas-reliefs which decorated the pediments.

We have said that the pediment of the anterior façade exhibited the presentation of Minerva by Jupiter to the goddesses of Olympus. In fact Jupiter is found in the middle of this pediment; and though this figure be a little mutilated, the god is easily recognized by the majesty which the sculptor has given to his countenance. On his right is a large female figure, which Spon and Wheler take for a Victory,[475] and which is perhaps out of proportion, but is a fault of the original, which it was thought proper to preserve.

Next to Jupiter is the goddess Minerva, who is seated in a car drawn by two horses. She is represented as a young maiden, decently attired, and whose attitude has nothing in it which can alarm the divinities with whom she is soon to be associated. Several parts of the car are wanting, because all these parts were in entire relief;[476] but some of them are still to be seen. Behind the goddess are several female figures, and a child, which is perhaps the little Bacchus; and next to these, in the angle of the pediment, are three figures, which still remain, and of which Stuart has given a drawing on a very large scale.[477] Spon and Wheler have thought the two first of these figures to be those of the Emperor Hadrian and Sabina his wife;[478] but Stuart observes that nothing can be less certain;[479] and in fact it is not very probable that the figures of Hadrian and his wife should be placed in a pediment which does not even contain those of all the gods. For our part, we believe that these figures may be those of Hercules, and Hebe the goddess of youth.

On the left of Jupiter is a group of goddesses, to whom that god presents Minerva. Spon and Wheler take this for the circle of the gods;[480] and on this single expression, Stuart, in his restoration of this pediment, has thought himself authorized to place here all the gods and goddesses of Olympus.[481] But there are only females, and some children

[473] Foucherot et Fauvel. Notes Manuscrites.
[474] Stuart, ibid. p. 14.
[475] Spon, Voyag. fom. 2. page 84. Wheler's Journal, book 5. page 361.
[476] Spon, Voyag. t. 2. page 8.
[477] Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, t. 2. c. 1. pl. 9.
[478] Spon, Voyag. t. 2. p. 84. Wheler's Journal, book 5. p. 362.
[479] Stuart's Antiq. t. 2. p. 11.
[480] Spon, Voyag. t. 2. p. 85. Wheler's Journal.
[481] Stuart's Antiq. t. 2. pl. 8.

in this group; and it appears probable from the ordonnance of this bas-relief, that the Greeks separated the societies of the two sexes in heaven, as well as among themselves. The figure nearest to Jupiter appears to us to be Juno; and next is Venus, who is seated. A part of this latter figure is wanting, but the goddess cannot be mistaken, on account of the fish which she has at her feet, and which is the symbol of her origin. This fish might, at first, be taken for a crocodile, but on a more careful examination fins may be perceived; and as Stuart, in this part of his restored design, has figured a dolphin,[482] on the proof, as he tells us,[483] of some mis-shapen vestiges which he found above the cornice, it cannot be doubted that it is a dolphin. The figure which is behind Venus, holds two children in her arms: these, probably, are Apollo and Diana in the arms of their mother Latona; and the next figure, which is covered to the feet, appears to us to be Ceres with her daughter Proserpine on her knees. The other figures are, no doubt, the attendants of the gods and goddesses.

We shall say nothing of the beauty of this bas-relief in general: the engraving will enable everyone to form a suitable judgment. All the figures are seen a little shortened, because, as Spon has observed, the painter who designed them was obliged to delineate them looking up at them from below, and without a scaffold.[484]

We shall not give any description of the posterior pediment, or that at the back of the temple, because it does not present any great number of figures. It will be sufficient to observe, that it contained one more figure in the time of M. de Nointel than when it was designed by Stuart, in 1753.

Nothing now remains but to give due praise to the exertions of M. Bourgeois, who has taken the greatest care accurately to engrave these pediments from the originals of M. de Nointel, and who has spared no pains to restore one of them agreeably to those designs in the plates No. 18 and 19.

[482] Id. ibid. t. 2. pl. 11.
[483] Id. ibid. p. 11.
[484] Spon, Voyag. t. 2. p. 85.

3 Explanation of the Plate of Medals and Coins

No. 1. A medallion, in silver, of the city of Tarentum. Taras, the founder of the city, is represented on a dolphin: his name is written from right to left. On the reverse is the same Taras, seated, and his name. See Chap. 3. Vol. 2. page 44.

No. 2. A medallion, in bronze, of Athens; on one side the head, with a helmet, of Minerva, the tutelar divinity of Athens: on the other the citadel of Athens, in which is seen the stair-case that led up to it, as also the statue and temple of Minerva. In the rock is the grotto of the god Pan. See Chap. 12. Vol. 2. page 173.

No. 3. A medallion, in silver, of the ancient city of Dancle or Zancle, now Messina, in Sicily. On one side is the name of the city in ancient Greek characters, and a dolphin: on the other, a shell in an area divided into several compartments. See Note 3. Vol. 4. p. 465.

No. 4. A medallion, in silver, of Arcadia: on one side is the head of Jupiter, surnamed the Lycæan, from Mount Lycæus, in Arcadia: on the other, a monogram composed of the Greek letters APK, the initials of the word *Arcadia*, or *Arcadians*; and the god Pan, seated on Mount Lycæus, otherwise called Olympus, the name of which is indicated by the letters ΟΛΥΜ. See Chap. 52. Vol. 4. p. 129.

No. 5. A medallion, in bronze, struck at Cnidus, representing the Venus of Praxiteles. The statue is described in this work, Chap. 72. Vol. 5. p. 379. The same subject is represented on an engraved gem of the cabinet of the Duke of Orleans.

No. 6. A medallion, in bronze, struck at Samos. It represents a statue of Jupiter between two peacocks in a temple. See Chap. 74. Vol. 6. p. 450.

No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Silver coins of Athens: they all bear on one side the head of Minerva, with a helmet; and on the other the beginning of the word *Athenians*, and an owl, the bird consecrated to Minerva.

No. 8. Is a tetradrachm, struck before the age of Pericles, and worth 4 drachmas of that time, or a little more than 3 livres 14 sous (or 3s. 1d.)

No. 10. Is a less ancient tetradrachm, equivalent to 4 drachmas, such as the following No. 11, and worth 3 livres 12 sous (or 3 shillings). On the reverse, as in No. 11, the owl is placed on a reverted vase. After the initials AΘE, are the names of two magistrates. The whole is within a crown of olive.

No. 11. Is a drachma, worth 18 sous (or 9 pence).

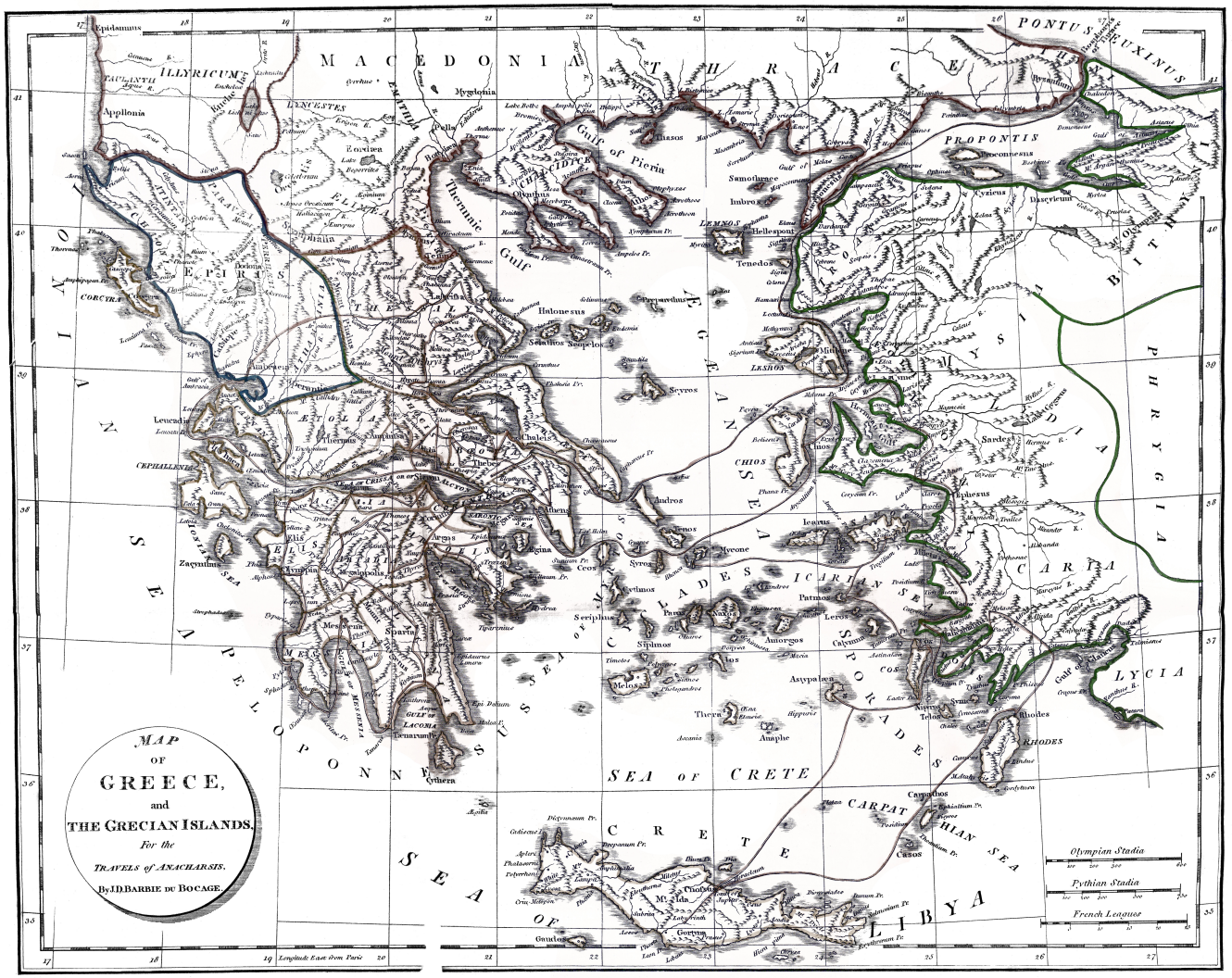
No. 7. Is an obolus, or the sixth part of a drachma, worth 3 sous (or 3 halfpence).

No. 9. Is a semi-obolus, worth 1 sou 6 deniers (3 farthings). — For these five coins, see Table 14. Vol. 6. p. 334, *et seq.*

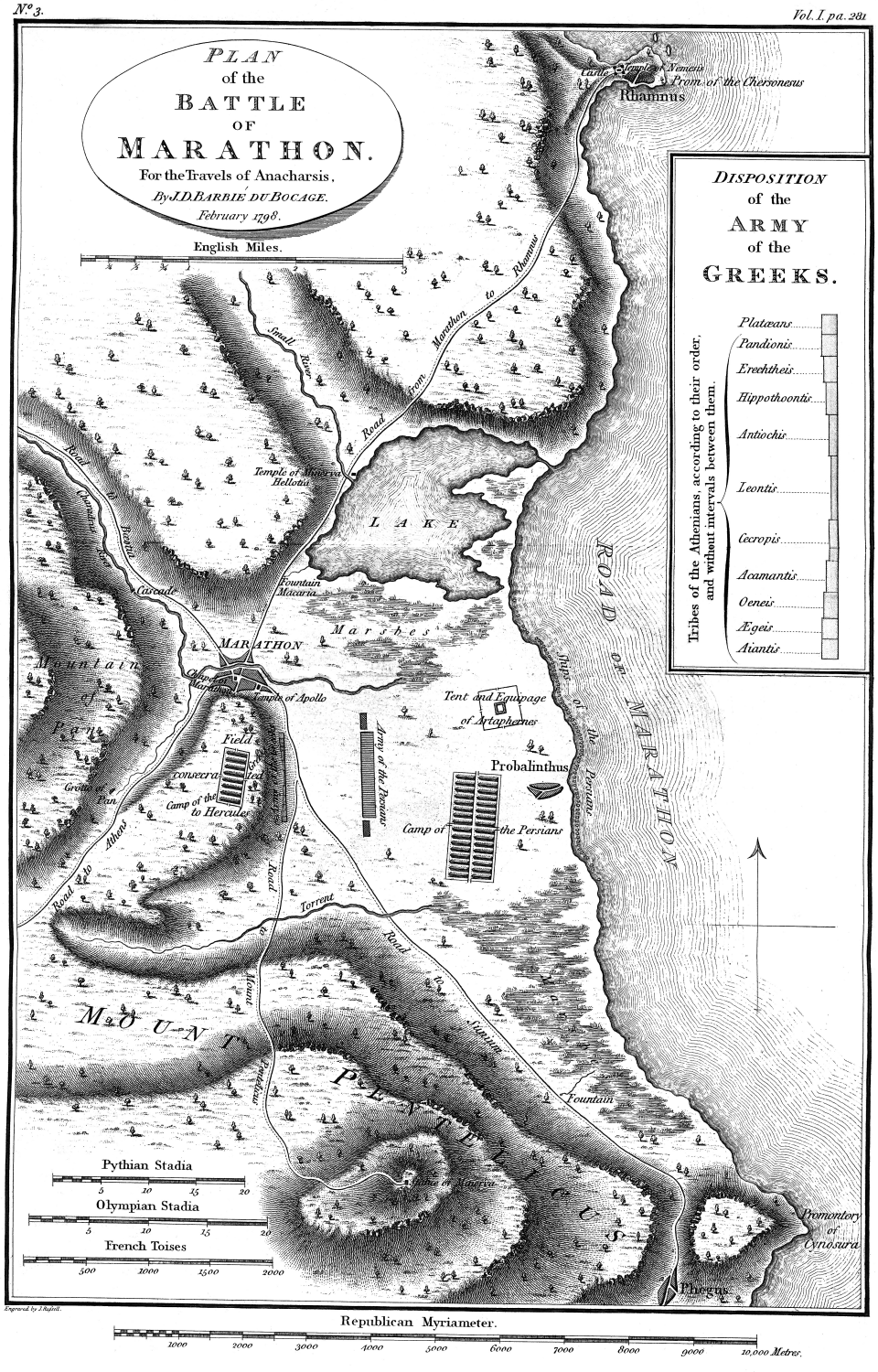
The End.

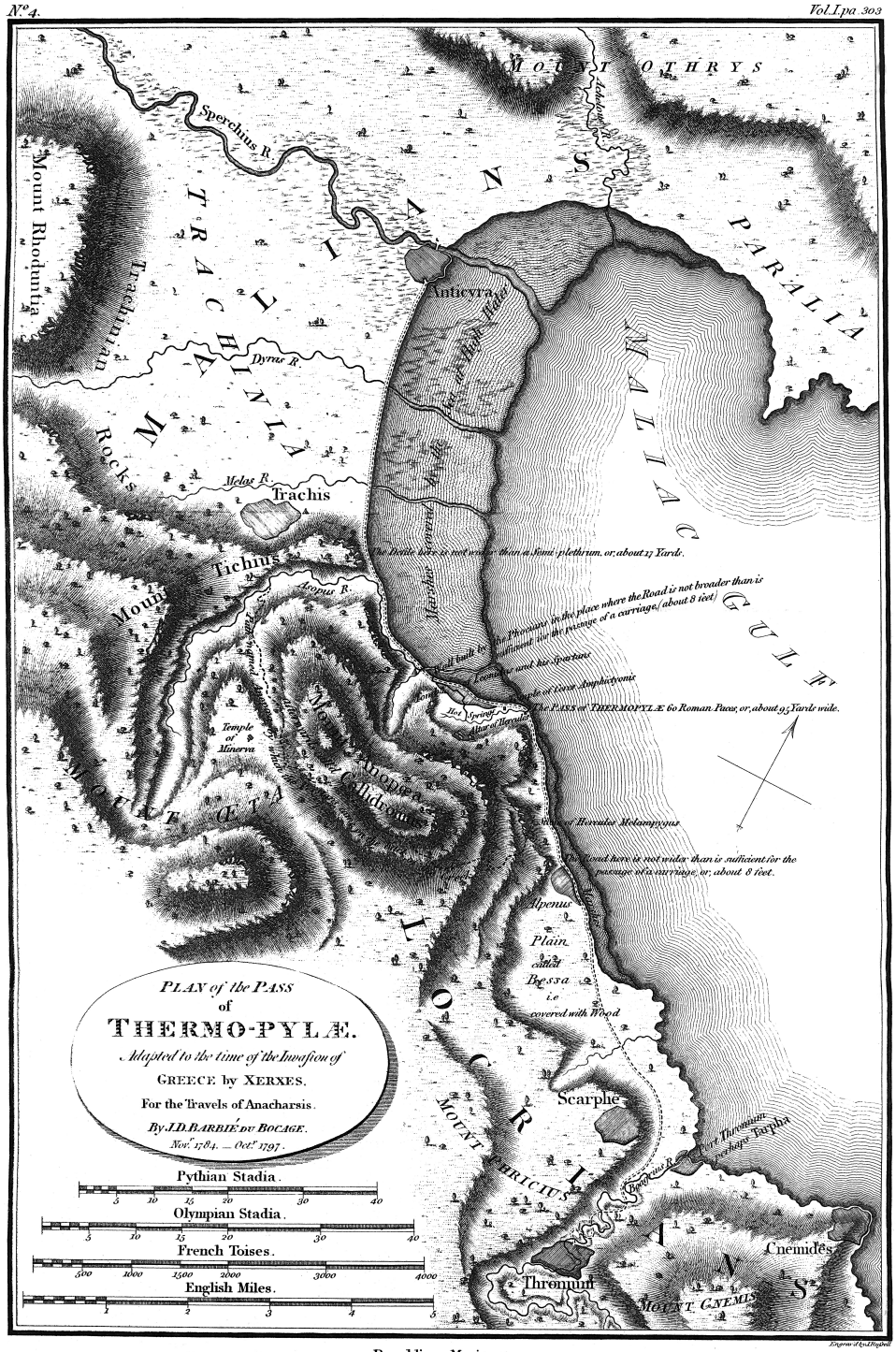
4 Maps of Ancient Greece; Compiled for the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*

Note: Full resolution scans of the plates may be downloaded and viewed on Flickr @solaranamnesis-pub.

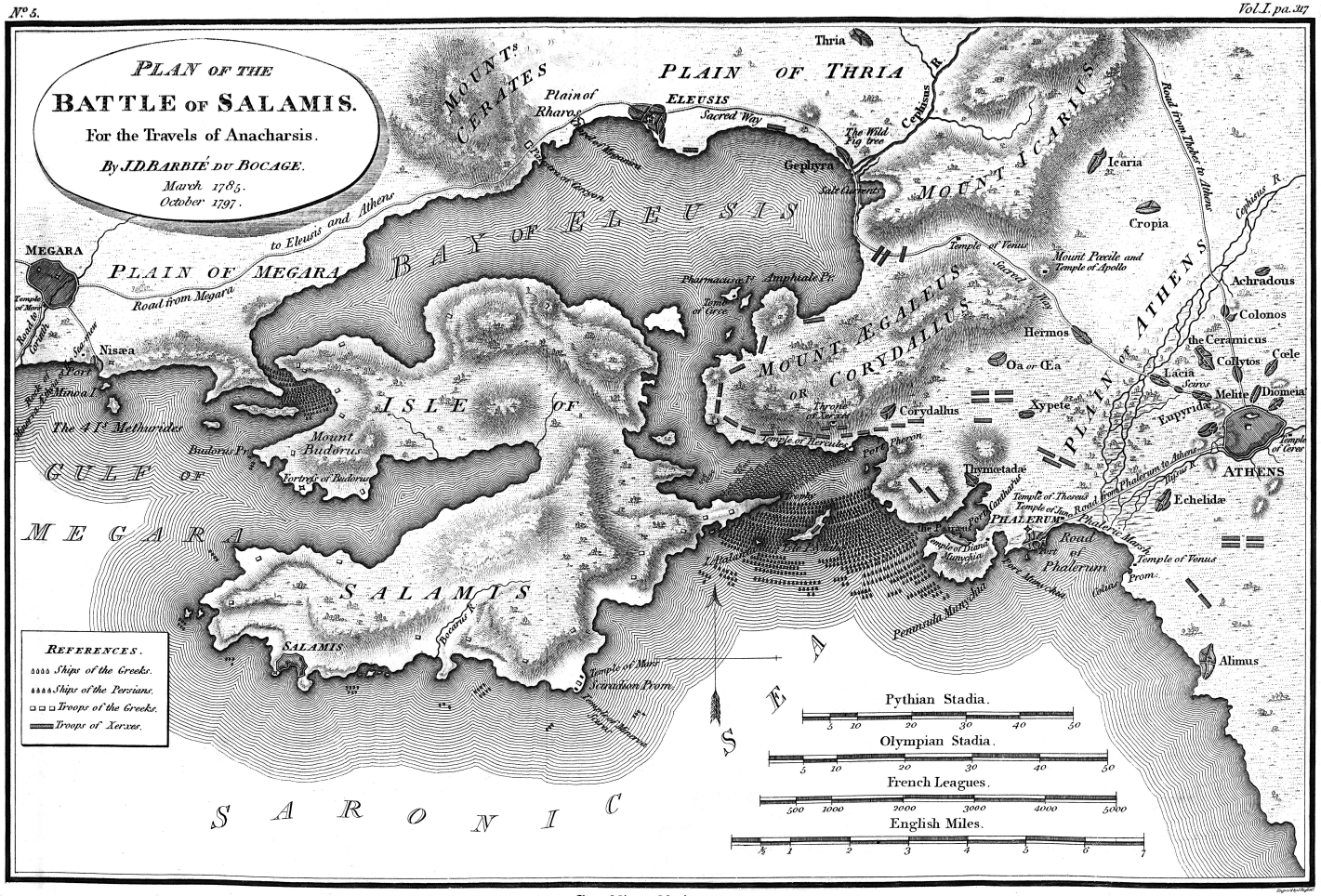


London Published by J.Manson and the other Proprietors 1817


PLAN
of the
BATTLE
OF
MARATHON.
For the Travels of Anacharsis,
By J.D. BARBIE DU BOCAGE.
February 1798.
English Miles.
Rhamnus
Temple of Nemesis
Prom.ry of the Chersonesus
DISPOSITION
of the
ARMY
of the
GREEKS.
Tribes of the Athenians, according to their order, and without intervals between them.
Platæans
Pandionis
Erechtheis
Hippothoontis
Antiochis
Leontis
Cecropis
Acamantis
Oeneis
Ægeis
Aiantis
Road from Marathon to Rhamnus
Small River
Road to Athens
Temple of Minerva Bellona
Road to Athens
Common Sewer
Cascade
Fountain Macaria
LAKE
ROAD OF MARATHON
Marshes
MARATHON
Chapel of Marathon
Temple of Apollo
Tent and Equipage of Artaphernes
Ships of the Persians
Army of the Persians
Probalinthus
Field consecrated to Hercules
Camp of the Persians
Grotto of Pan
Road to Athens
Road
Torrent
Road to Athens
Mount Agrieliki
MOUNT PENTELICUS
Fountain
Pythian Stadia
Olympian Stadia
French Toises
Athena Marathonia
Promontory of Cynosura
Pheregus
Republican Myriameter.
Engraved by J. Rafrell.
Published by A. Maxman and the other Proprietors 1817.

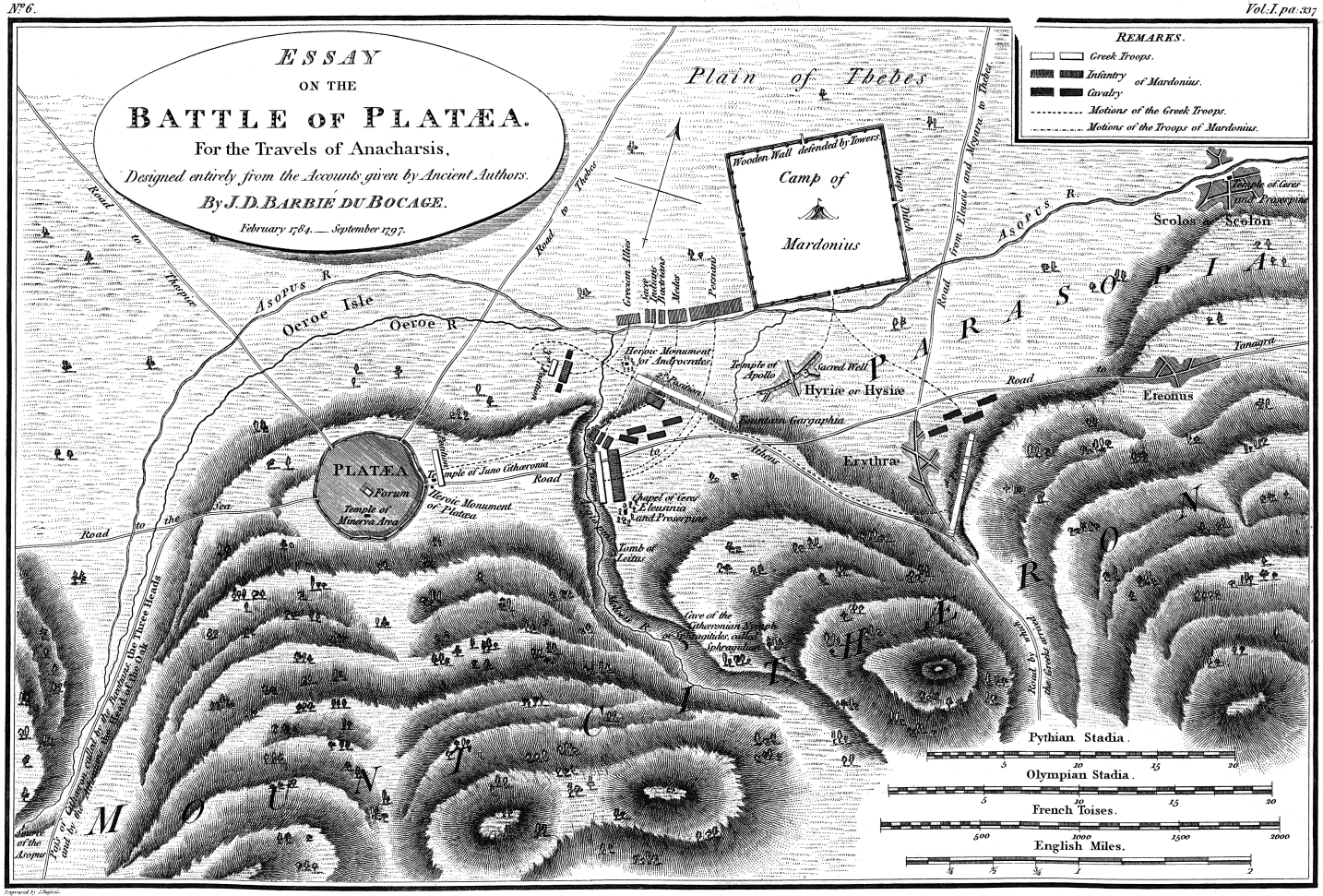


London Published by J. Mawman, and the other Proprietors 1817



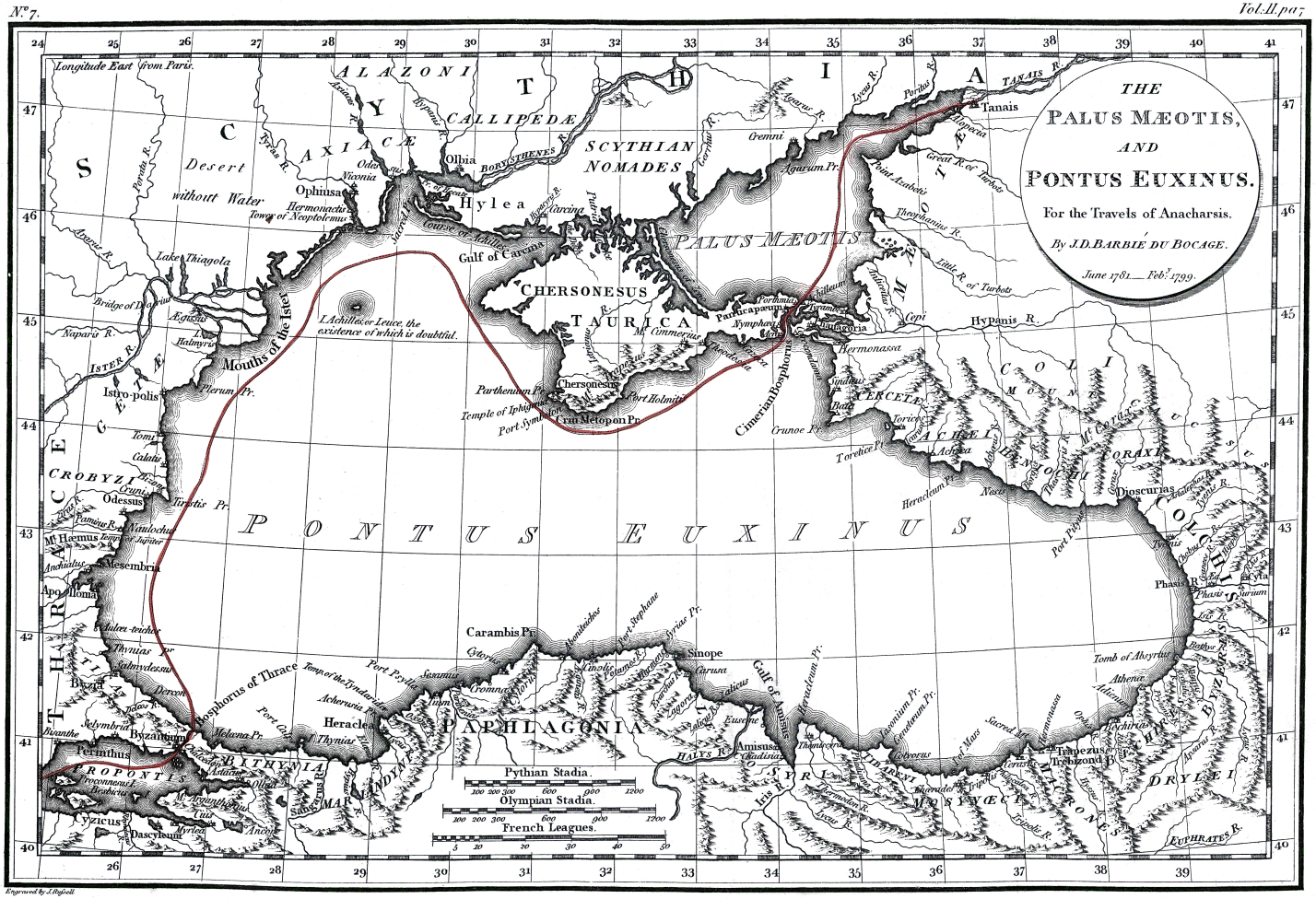
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

Nº 6. Vol. I. pa. 337



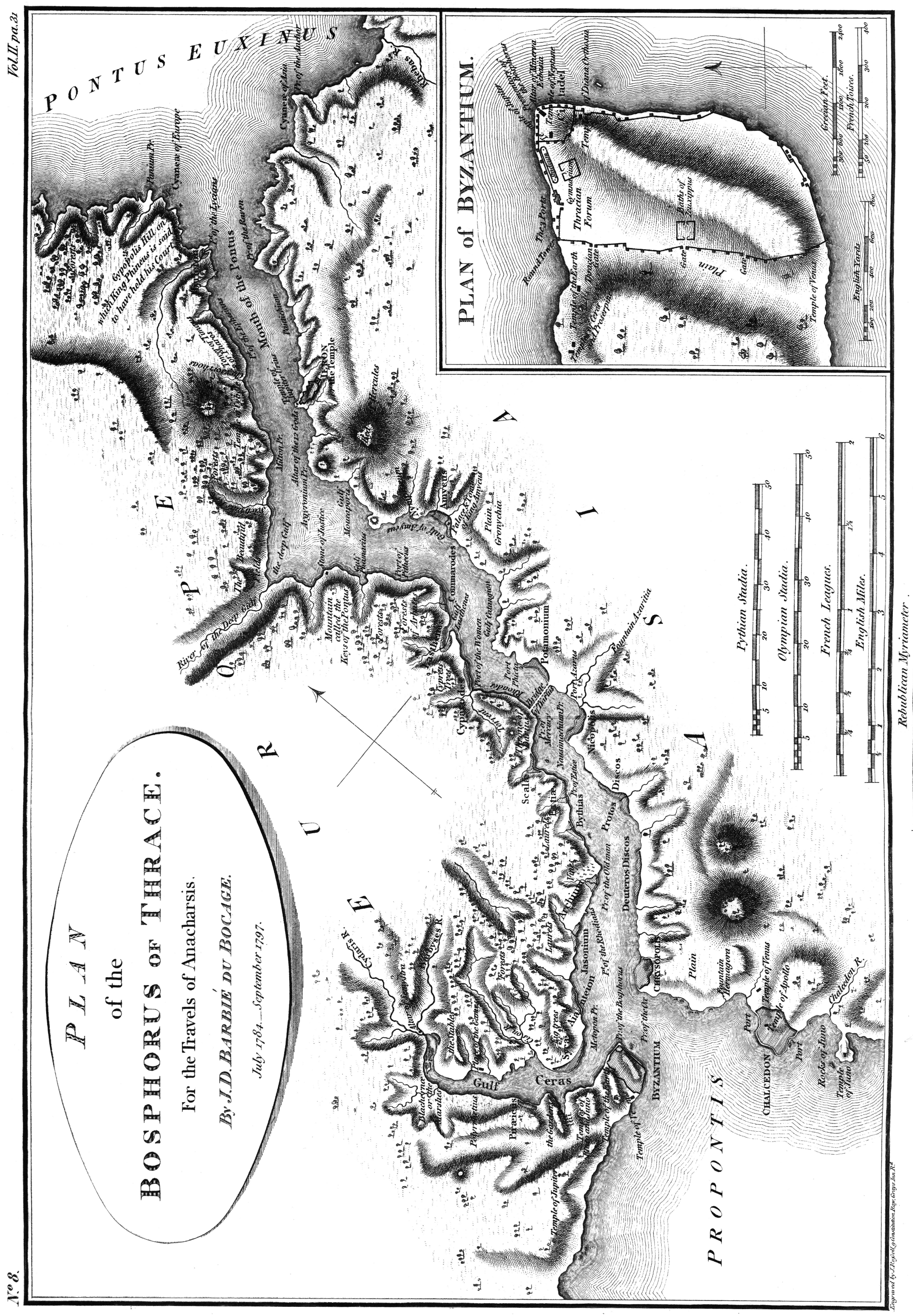
Engraved by J. Baptist.

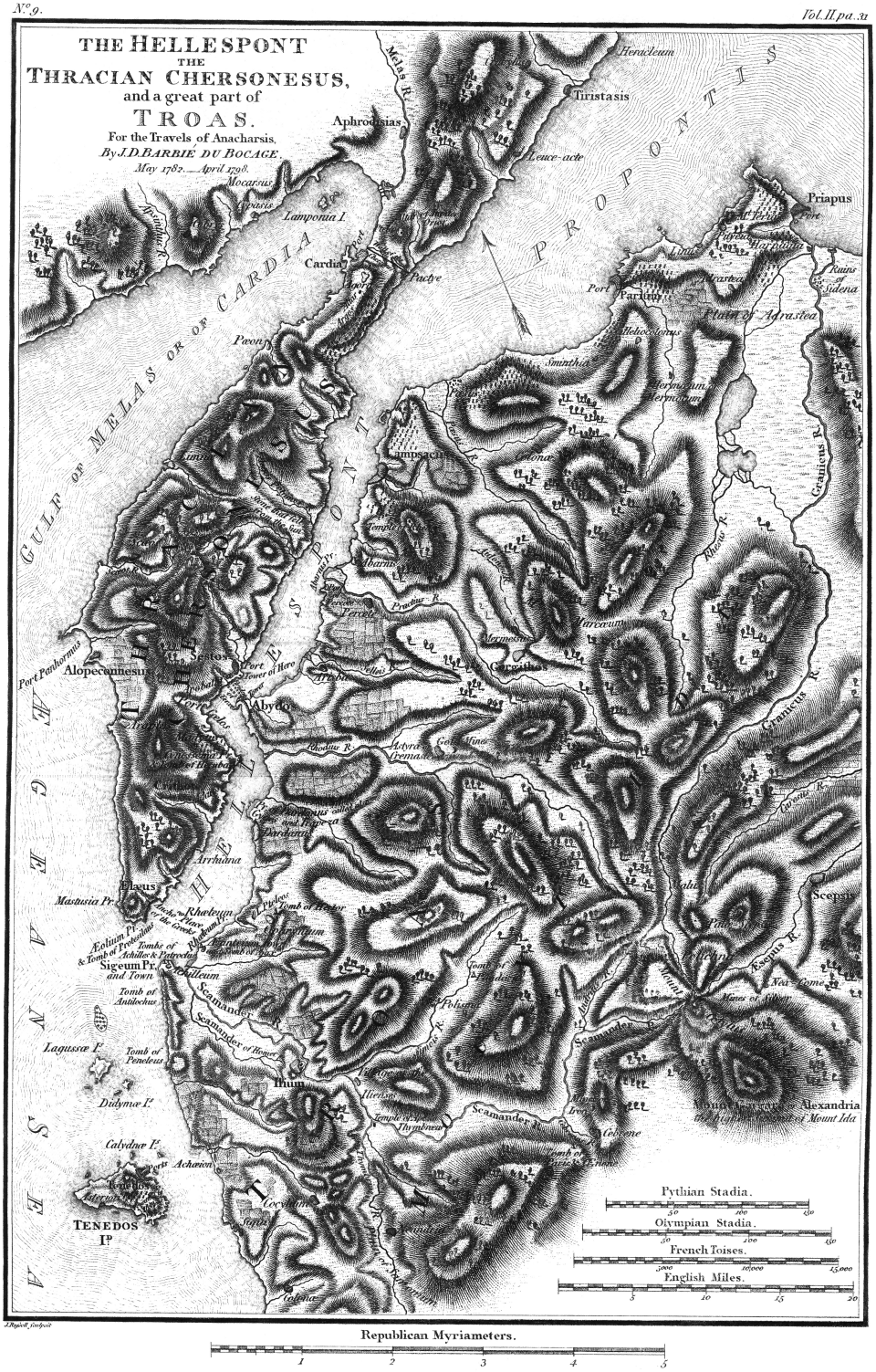
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



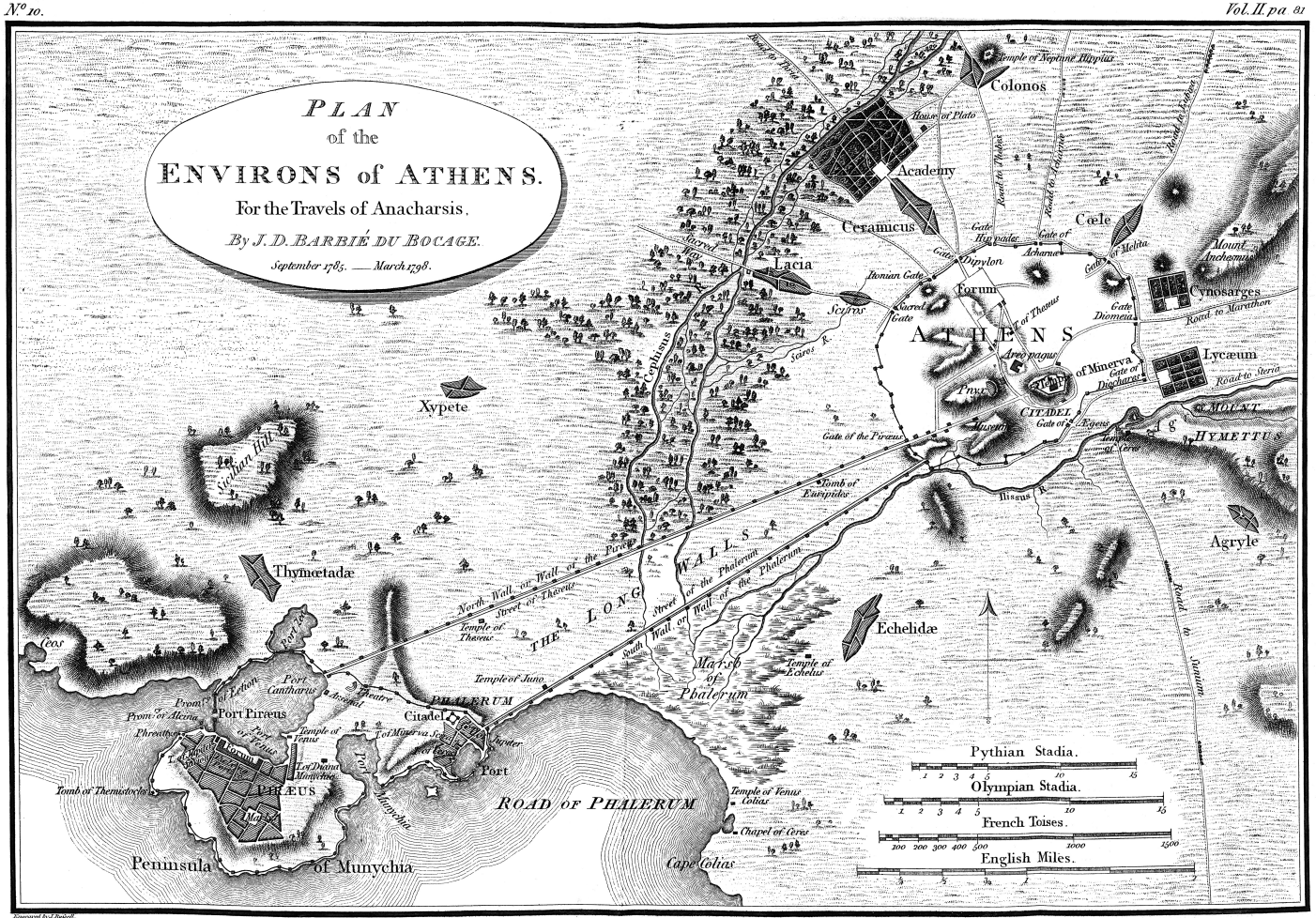
Engraved by J. Russell

London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817


Vol. II. pa. 31
N° 8.
PLAN
of the
BOSPHORUS OF THRACE.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
July 1784.__September 1797.
PONTUS EUXINUS
PROPONTIS
EUROPE
ASIA
PLAN of BYZANTIUM.
Gypopolis Hill on which King Phineus is said to have held his Court
Mouth of the Pontus
HIERON the Temple
Hercules
Gulf Ceras
BYZANTIUM
CHALCEDON
CHRYSOPOLIS
Deuteros Discos
Protos Discos
Bythias
Nicopolis
Potamonium
Commarodes
Amycus
Plain Gronychia
Jasonium
Plain
Mountain Hermagoras
Temple of Venus
Temple of Apollo
Rocks of Juno
Temple of Juno
Chalcedon R.
Port
Braicius
Temple of Jupiter
Blachernae or the Marshes
Cydaris R.
Barbyses R.
The Beautiful
River of the Deep Gulf
the deep Gulf
Stone of Justice
Mountain called the Keys of the Pontus
Round Tower
The 3 Ports
Stadium
Gymnasium
Thracian Forum
Thracian Gate
Baths of Zeuxippus
Gate
Plain
Temple of Venus
Temple of the Earth
Temple of Cora and Proserpine
Temple of Diana Orthosia
Citadel
Temple of Neptune
Grecian Feet.
French Toises.
English Yards.
300 600 1200 1800 2400
50 100 200 300 400
100 200 400 600 800
Pythian Stadia.
5 10 20 30 40 50
Olympian Stadia.
5 10 20 30 40 50
French Leagues.
¼ ½ ¾ 1 1½ 2
English Miles.
½ 1 2 3 4 5 6
Rebublican Myriameter.
1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 Meters
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.
Engraved by J. Russell, 9 Constitution Row, Grays Inn Rd.

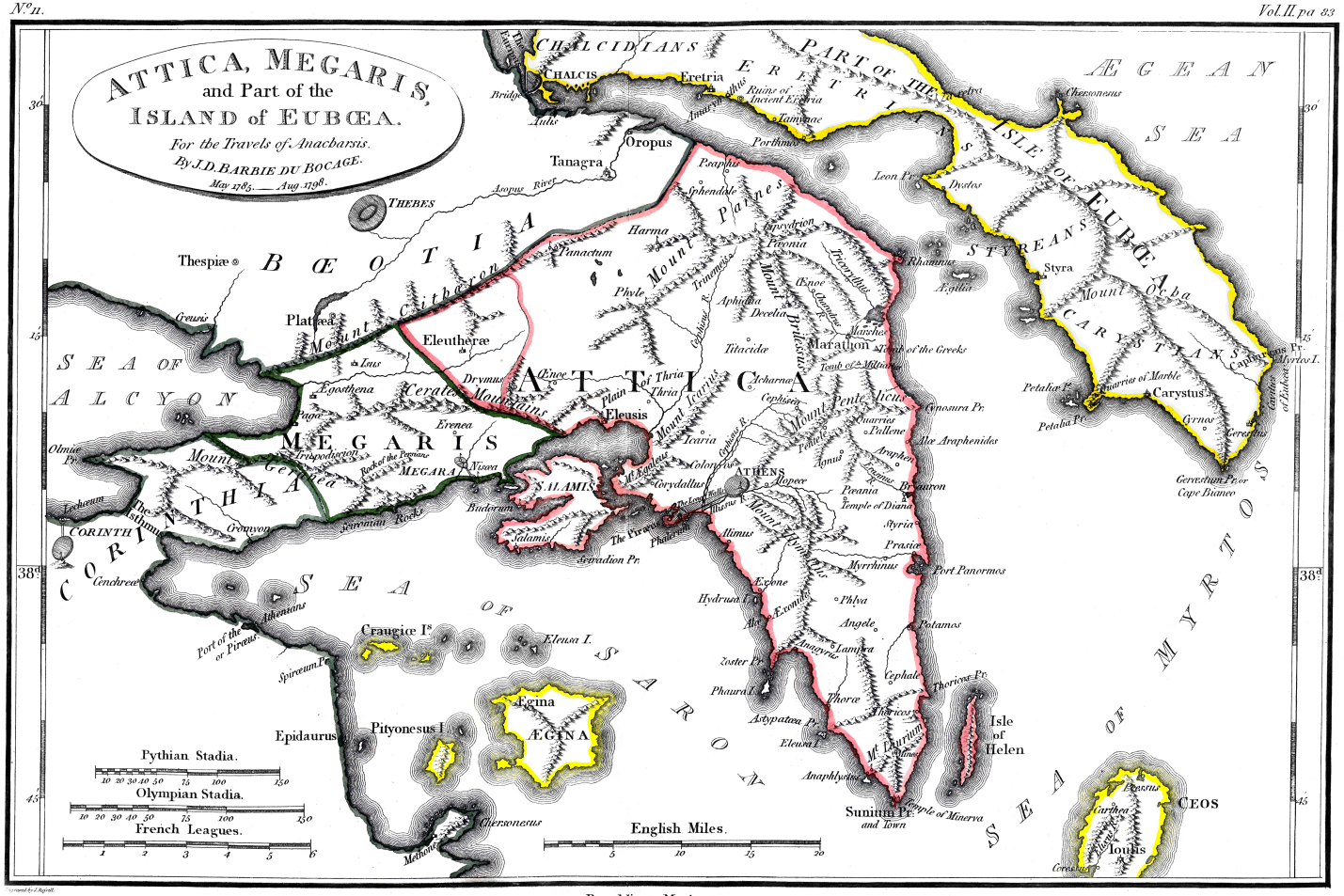


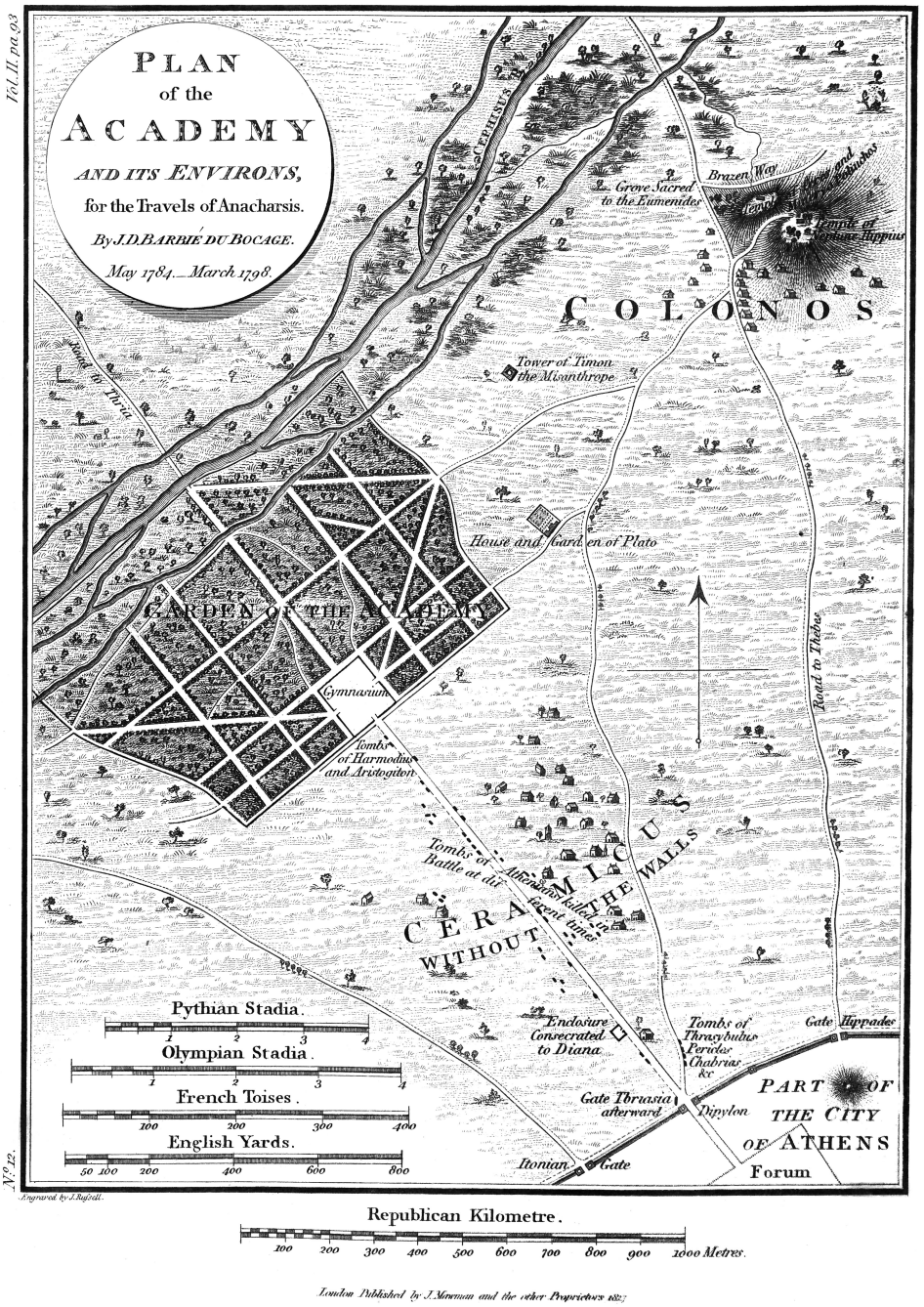
London Published by J. Mentum and the other Proprietors 1817



Engraved by J. Basire.

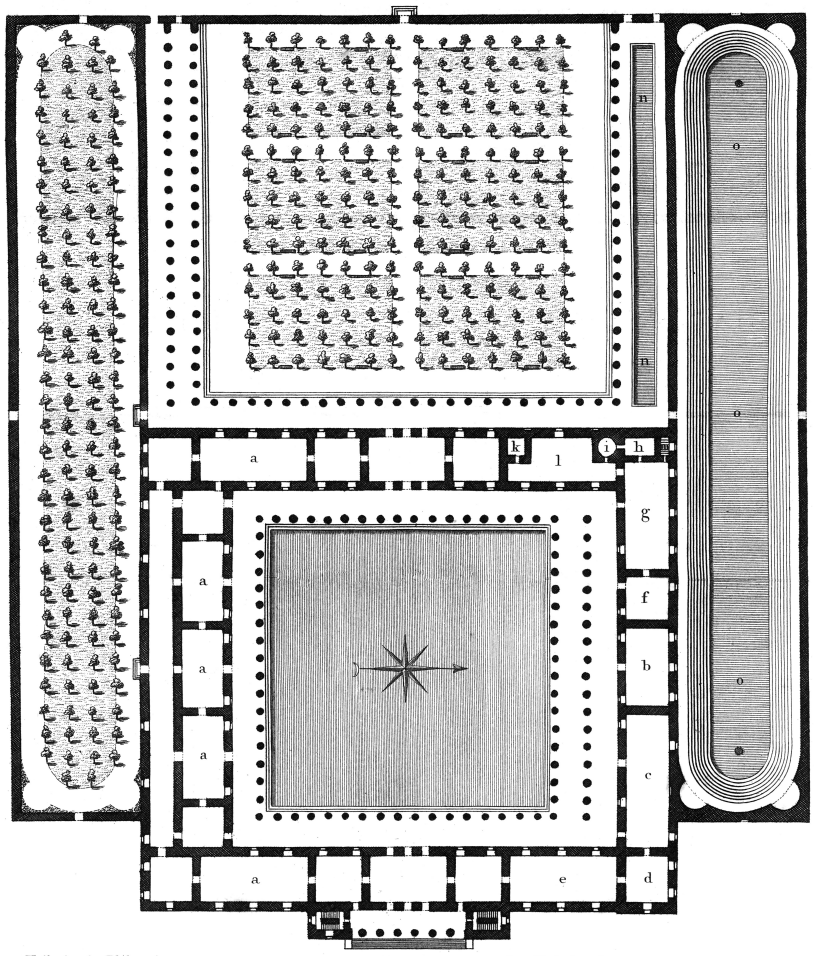
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.


ATTICA, MEGARIS,
and Part of the
ISLAND of EUBŒA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D. BARBIE DU BOCAGE.
May 1785. — Aug. 1798.
CHALCIDIANS
ERETRIANS
PART OF THE
ÆGEAN SEA
CHALCIS
Eretria
Oropus
Tanagra
THEBES
Thespiæ
BŒOTIA
Platææ
Eleutheræ
SEA OF ALCYON
MEGARIS
ATTICA
Eleusis
MEGARA
SALAMIS
ATHENS
CORINTHIA
CORINTH
Cenchreæ
Craugicè Is.
Eleusa I.
Port of the Athenians or Pireus
Spireum Pr.
Ægina
ÆGINA
Epidaurus
Pityonesus I.
Methone
Chersonesus
SARONIC GULF
SEA
ISLE OF EUBŒA
STYREANS
CARYSTIANS
Chersonesus
Dystos
Styra
Rhamnus
Carystus
Gerastus
Gerastum Pr. or Cape Bianco
Petalia Pr.
Myrtos I.
Marathon
Tomb of the Greeks
Tomb of Miltiades
Quarries of Pallene
Quarries of Marble
Cynosura Pr.
Mar Araphenides
Araphen
Port Panormos
Potamos
Cephale
Phorcys Pr.
Isle of Helen
Sunium Pr. and Town
Temple of Minerva
SEA OF MYRTOS
CEOS
Ioulis
Carthea
Pyrgos
Coressia
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
English Miles.
Republican Myriameters.


Vol. II. pa. 93
PLAN
of the
ACADEMY
AND ITS ENVIRONS,
for the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J. D. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
May 1784.—March 1798.
CEPHISUS
Grove Sacred to the Eumenides
Brazen Way
Temple of Neptune Hippius
COLONOS
Road to Thria
Tower of Timon the Misanthrope
House and Garden of Plato
GARDEN OF THE ACADEMY
Gymnasium
Tombs of Harmodius and Aristogiton
Road to Thebes
Tombs of Athenians killed in Battle at different times
CERAMICUS
WITHOUT THE WALLS
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Toises.
English Yards.
Enclosure Consecrated to Diana
Tombs of Thrasybulus Pericles Chabrias &c
Gate Hippades
Gate Thriasia afterward
Dipylon
PART OF THE CITY OF ATHENS
Forum
Itonian Gate
No. 12.
Engraved by J. Russell.
Republican Kilometre.
1000 Metres.
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1827

Vol. II. pa. 126

PLAN of a GRECIAN PALÆSTRA after VITRUVIUS.



a *Halls for the Philosophers.*
b *Ephebæum, or School for Youth.*
c *Coryceium or Tennis-court.*
d *Conisterium or place where the Dust was kept with which the Wrestlers were sprinkled after being anointed.*
e *Loutron, or Bath of cold water.*
f *Elæothesium, or Place for Anointing.*
g *Apodyterium, (or Frigidarium) Place for undressing.*
h *Vaulted and warm stove.*
i *Laconicum, or Drying-stove.*
k *Warm-bath.*
l *Propnigeum, or place of the chimnies.*
m *Staircase to descend to the stoves.*
n *Xystus, or Covered place of Exercise for the Athletæ.*
o *Stadium.*

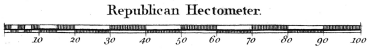
Grecian Feet.

French Feet.

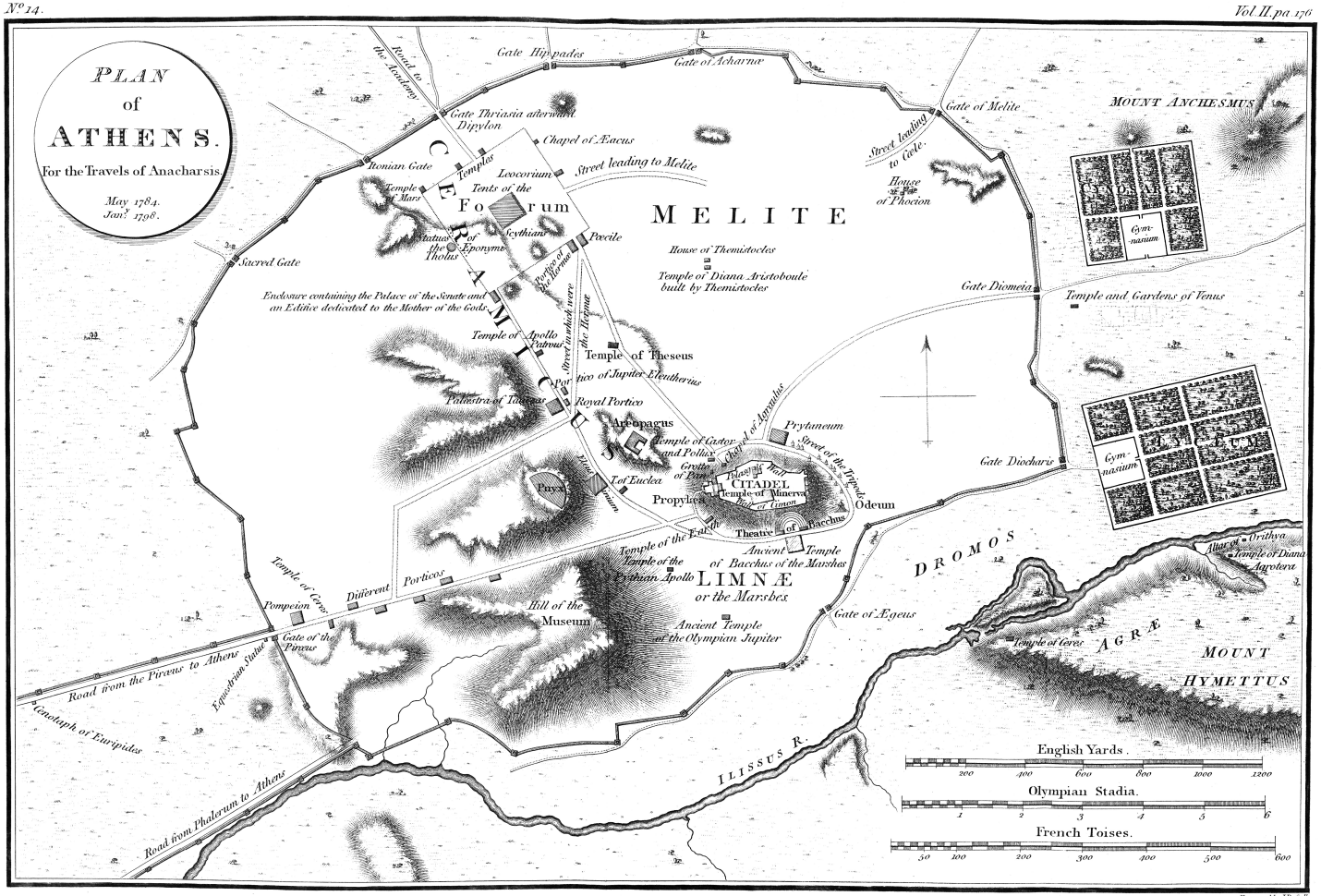
No. 11.

J. Russell, Sculpt.

Republican Hectometer.



London Published by J. Mannum and the other Proprietors 1817

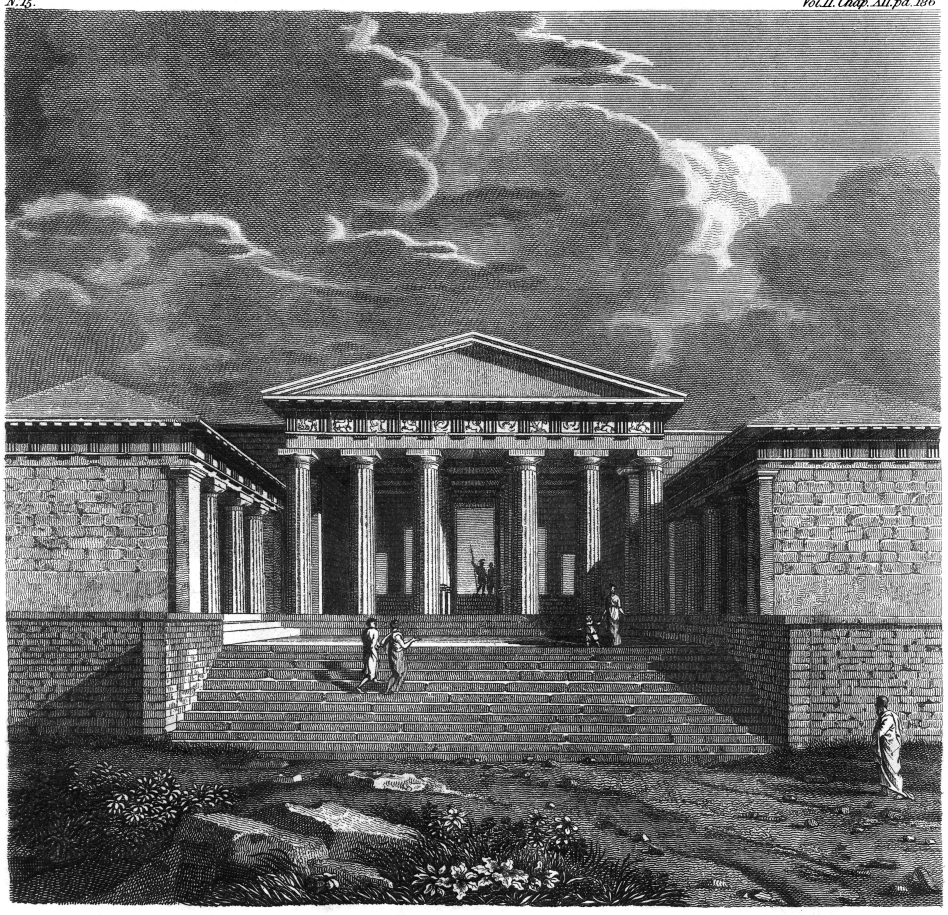


Engraved by J.Rigaud.

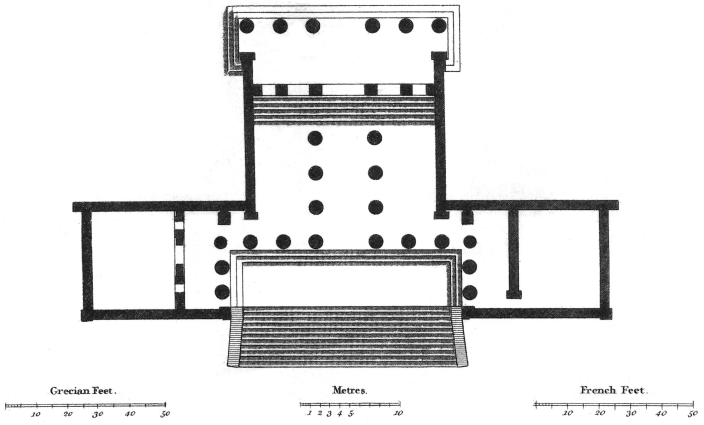
London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.

PERSPECTIVE ELEVATION OF THE FAÇADE OF THE PROPYLÆA.

N°15. *Vol.II. Chap. XII. pa. 196*



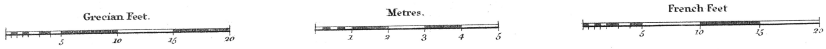
PLAN OF THE PROPYLÆA.

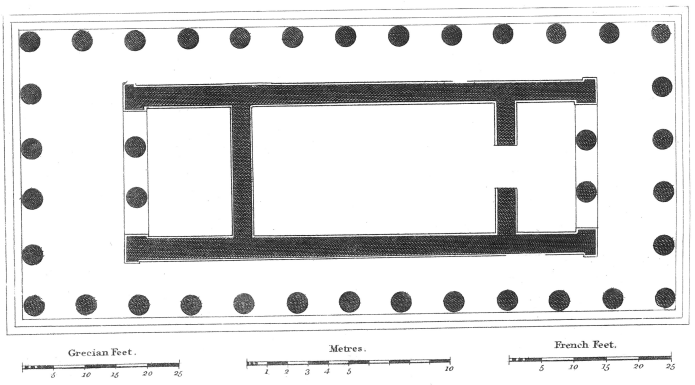


London. Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

ELEVATION OF THE FAÇADE OF THE TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

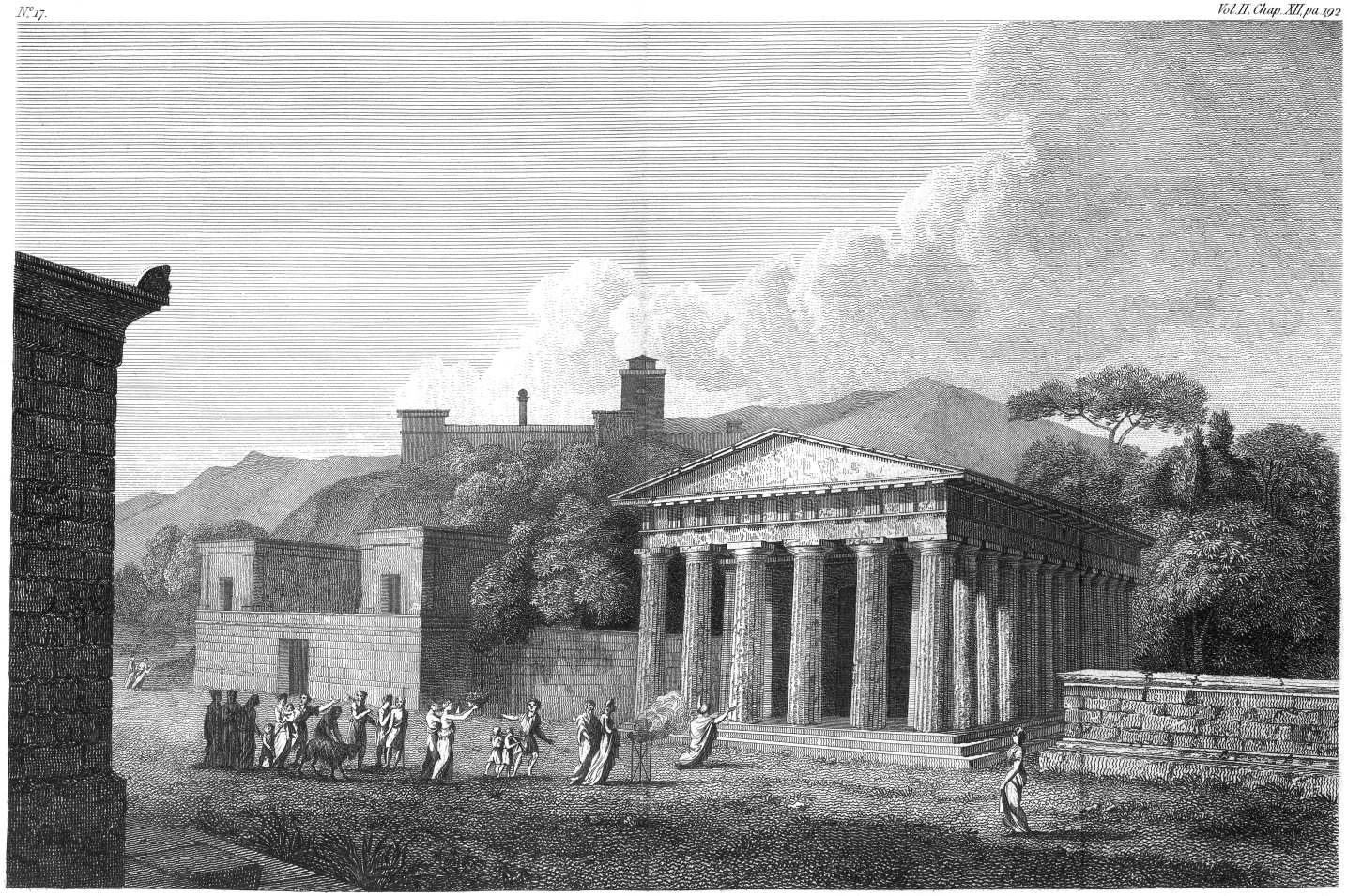
N°16. *Vol. II. Chap. XII. p. 292*





PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

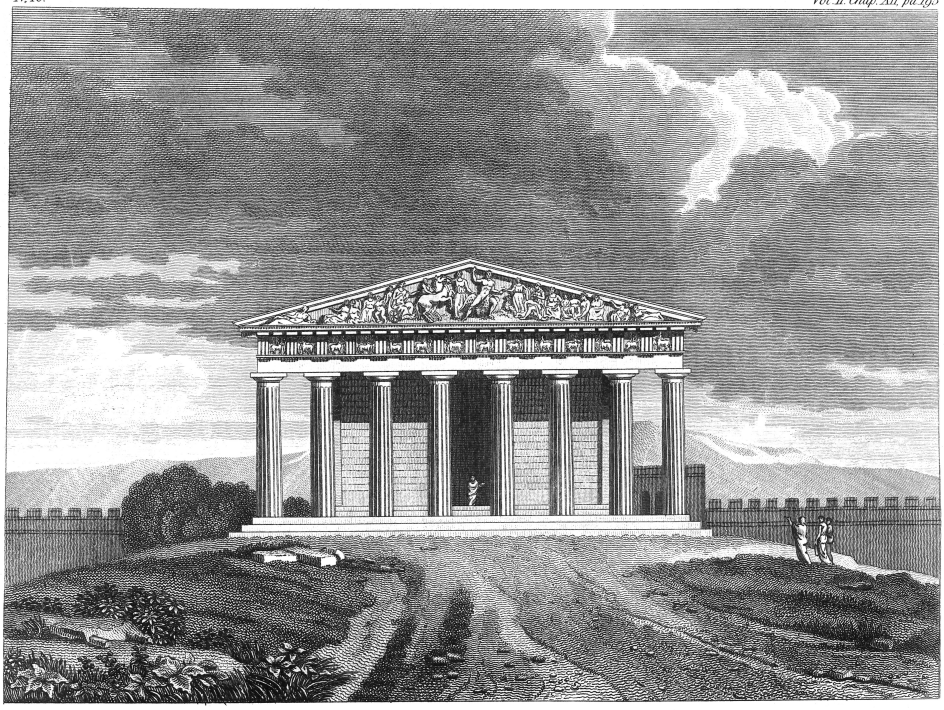


VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

ELEVATION OF THE ANTERIOR FAÇADE OF THE PARTHENON.

N°18. Vol. II. Chap. XII. pa. 195

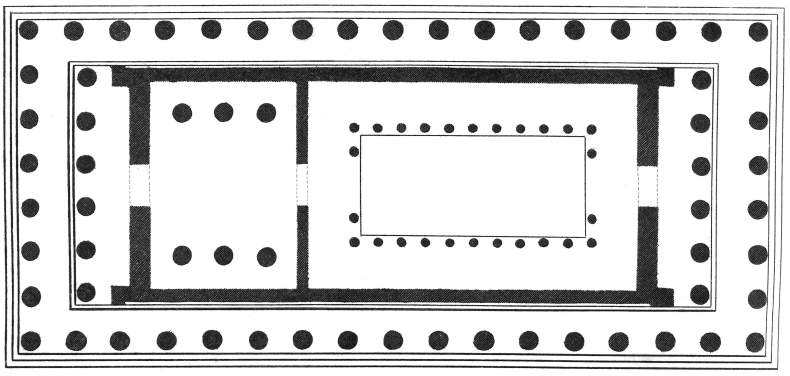


Grecian Feet. 5 10 15 20 25 30

Metres. 1 2 3 4 5 10

French Feet. 5 10 20 30 40 50

PLAN OF THE PARTHENON.

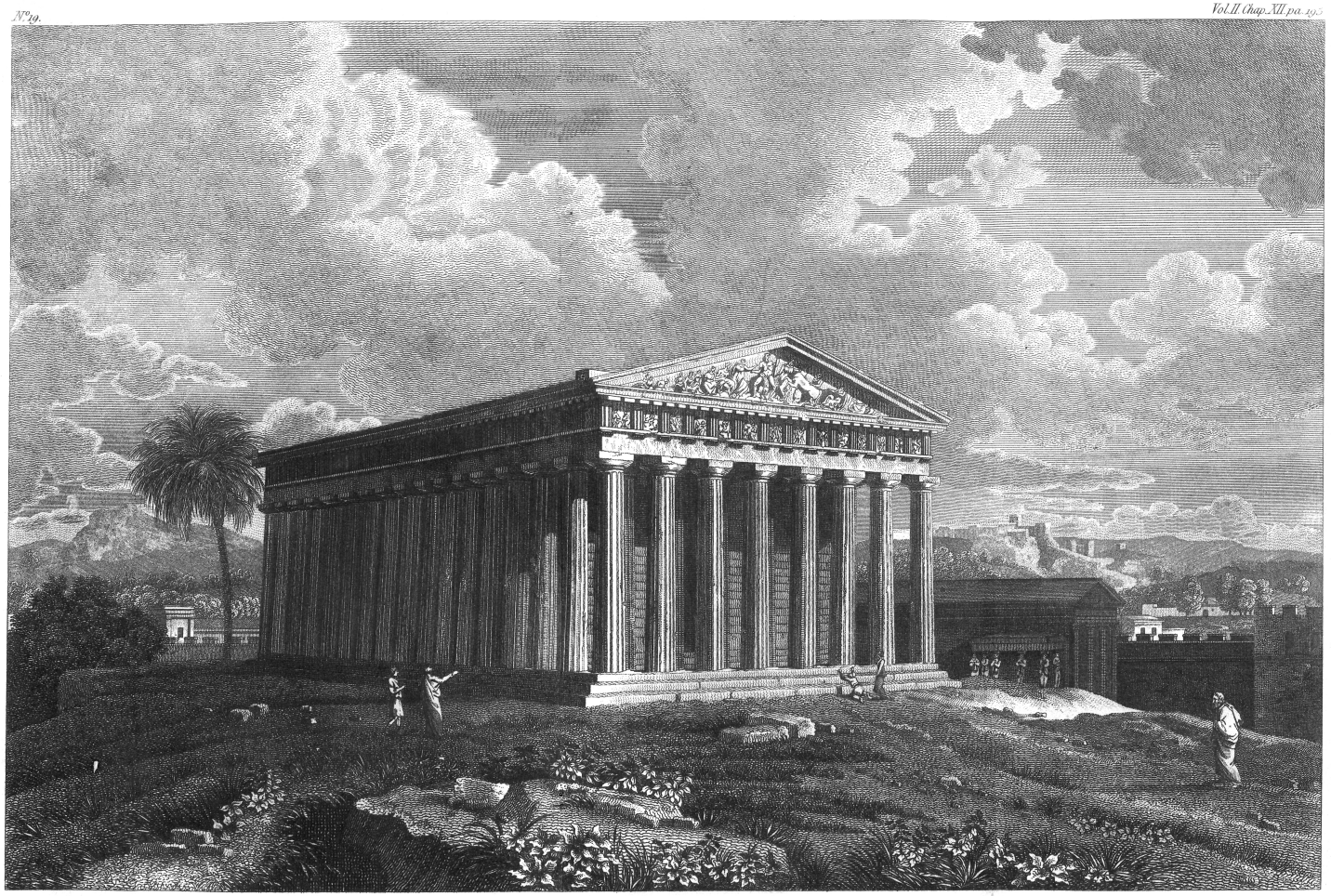


Grecian Feet. 5 10 20 30 40 50

Metres. 1 2 3 4 5 10

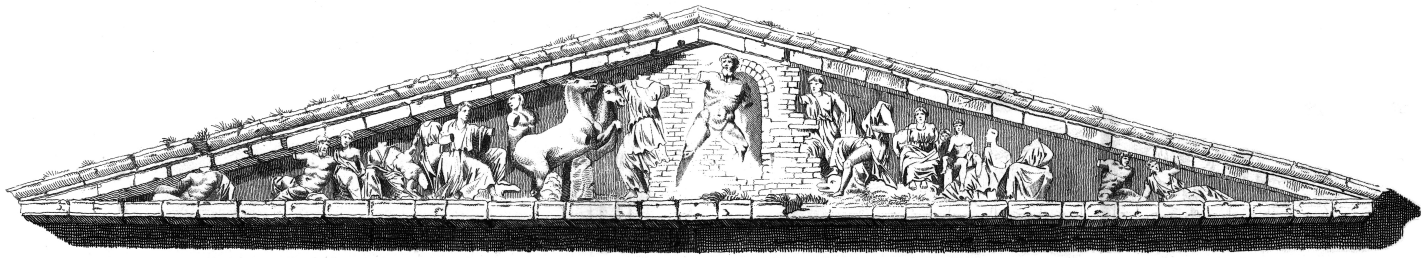
French Feet. 5 10 20 30 40 50

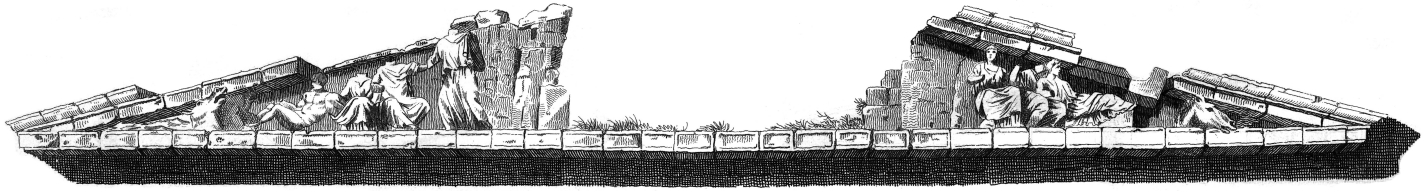
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



VIEW OF THE PARTHENON.

London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

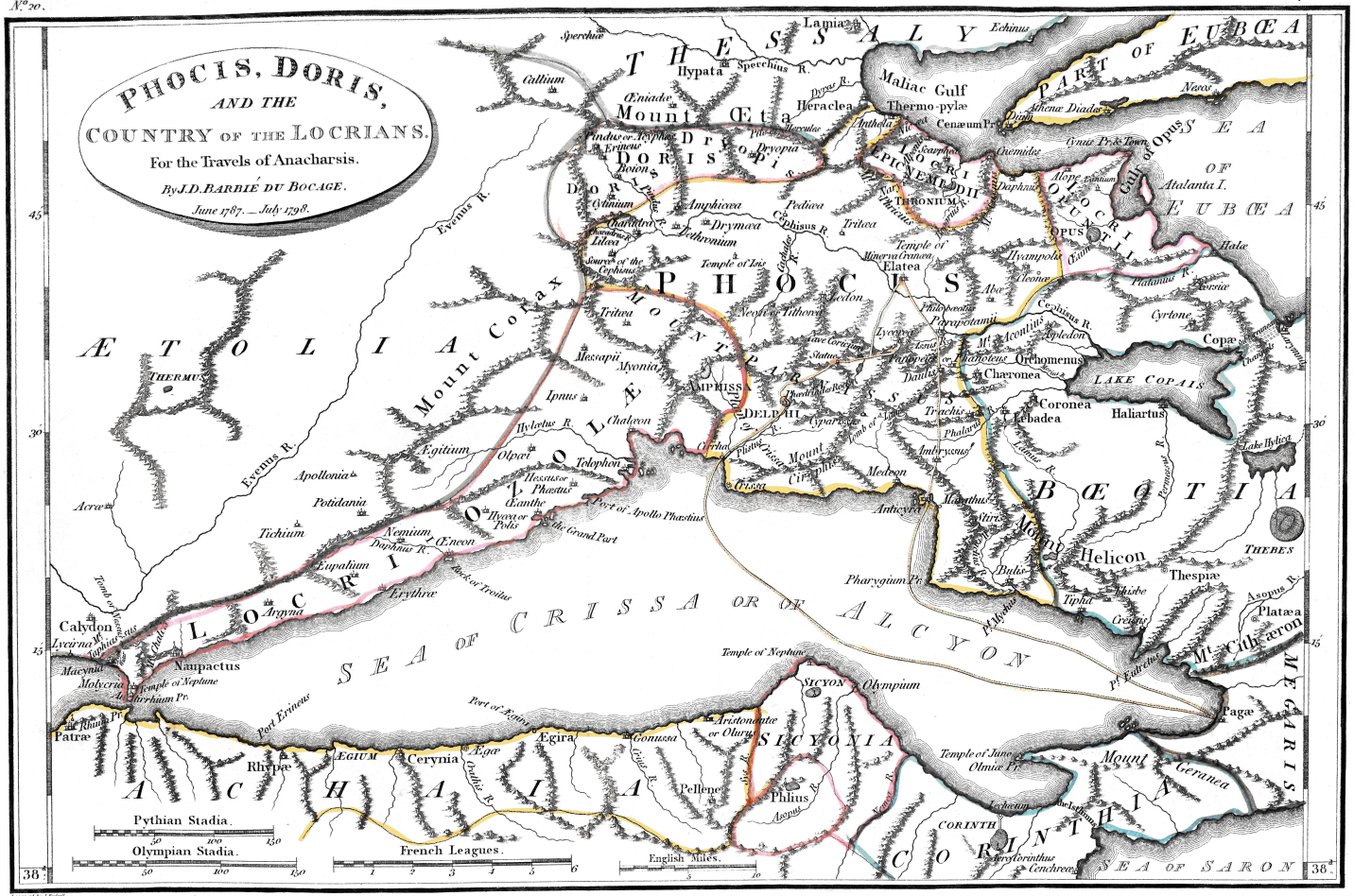




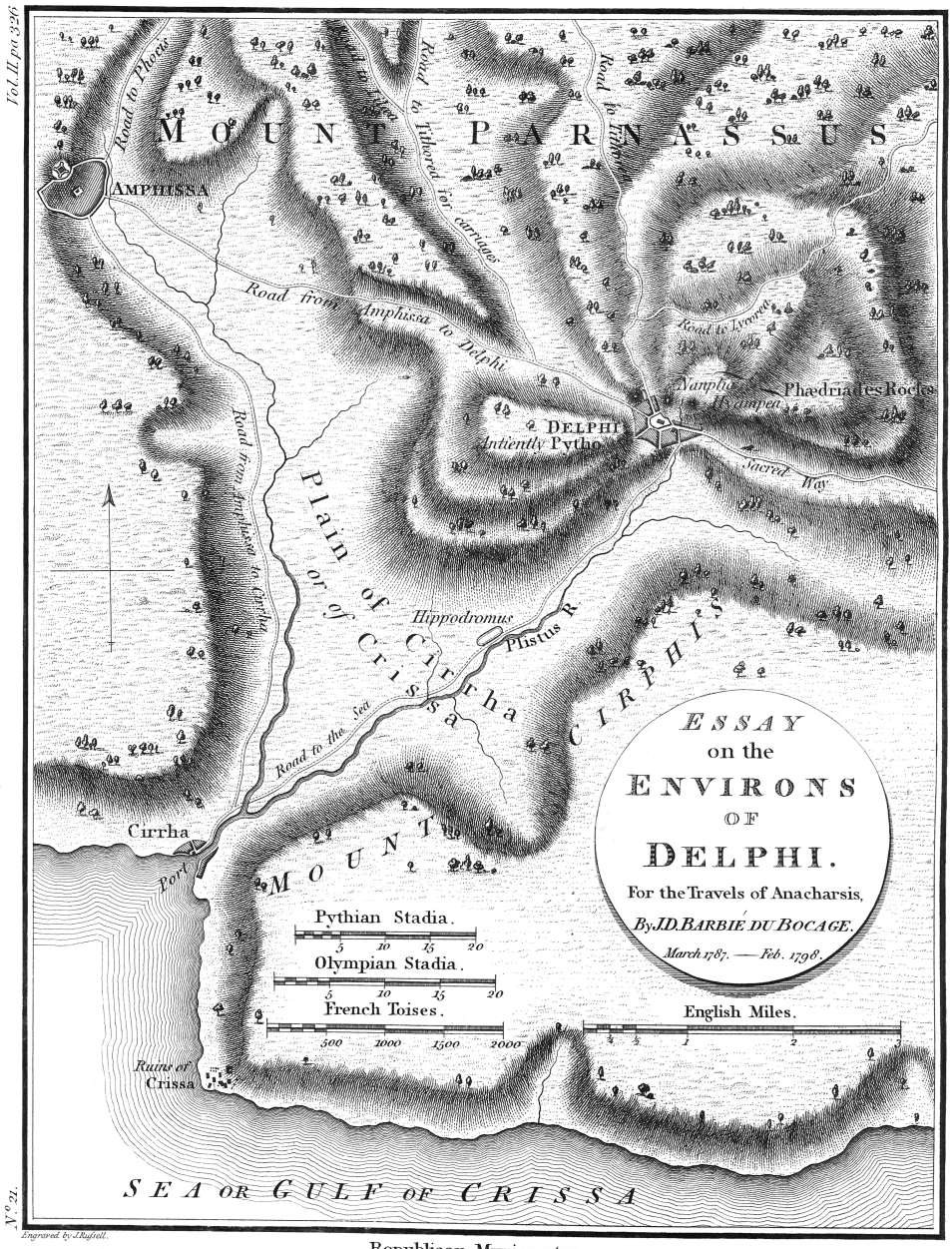
THE TWO PEDIMENTS OF THE PARTHENON;

in the state in which they were, in the year 1674.

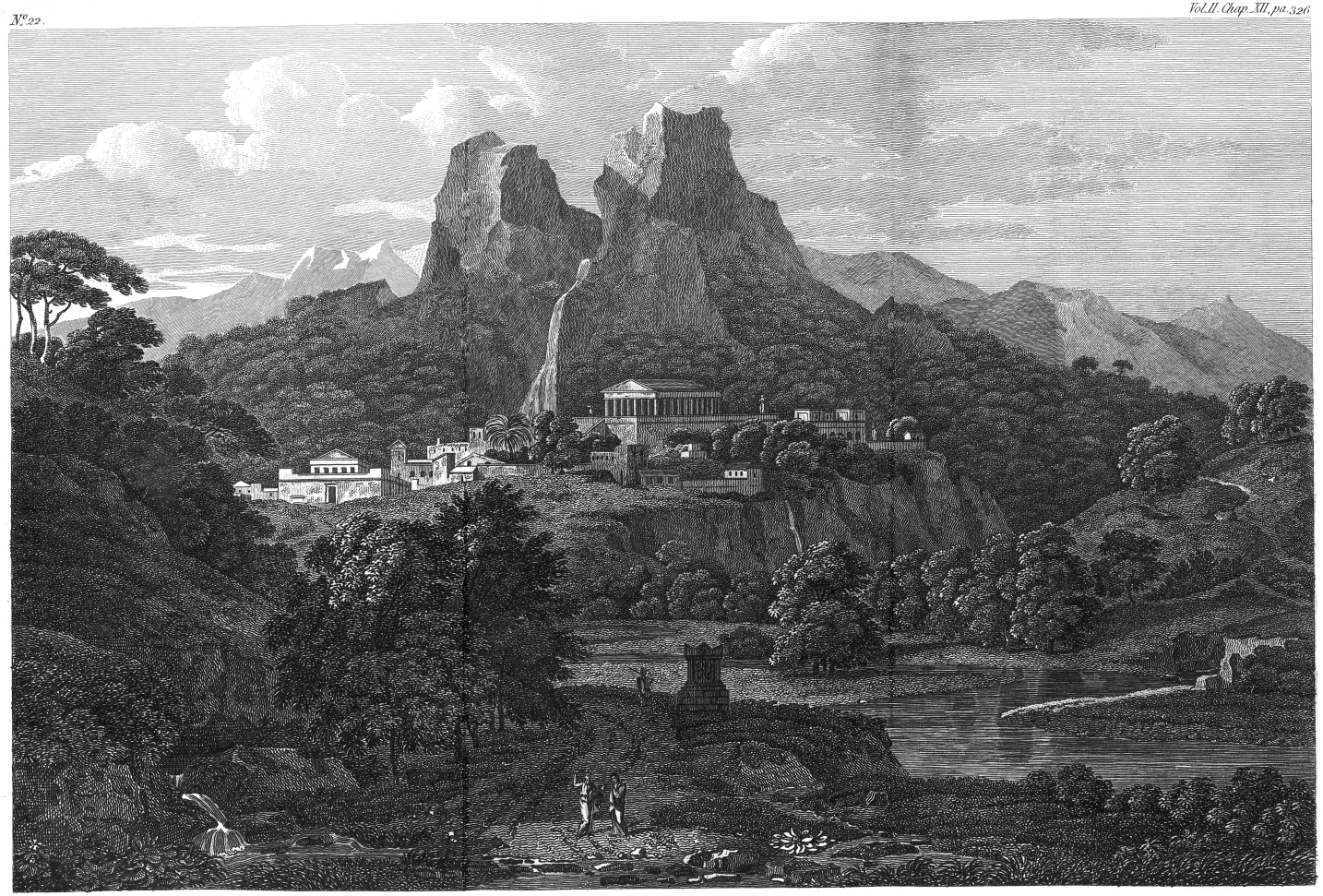
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



London Published by J.Newman and the other Proprietors 1817



London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



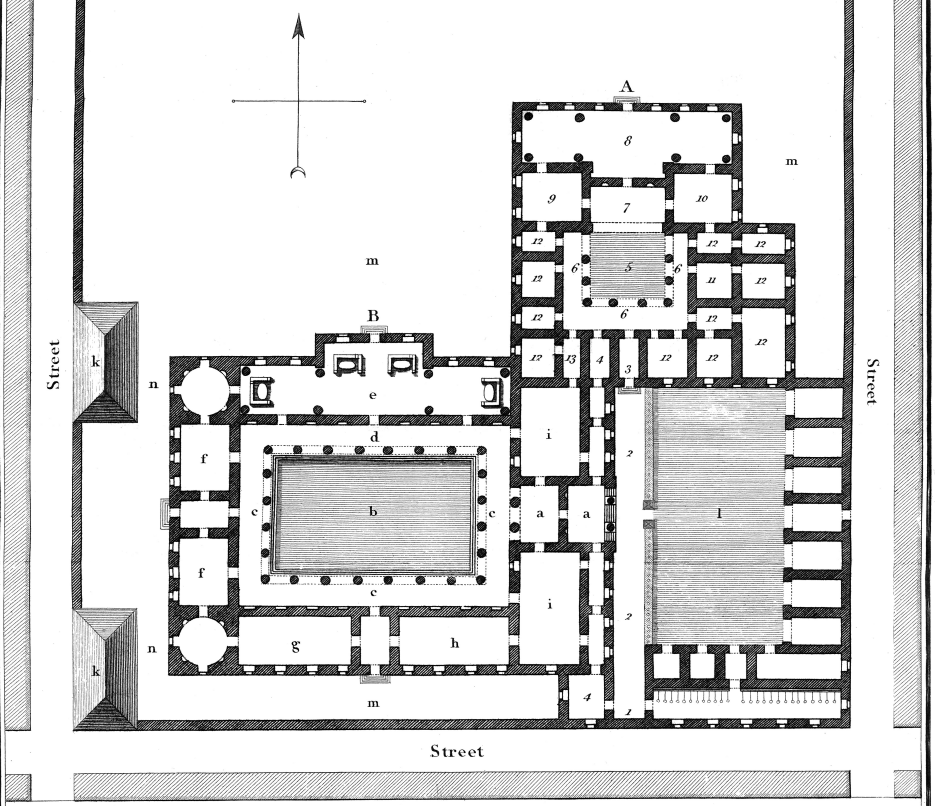
VIEW OF DELPHI AND THE TWO ROCKS OF PARNASSUS.

London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

Vol. II pa. 381

PLAN OF A GRECIAN HOUSE

after VITRUVIUS.



A. Apartment of the Wife.

1 *Entrance or First Door to the Street.*
2 *Paſſage called by Vitruvius* Iter.
3 *Second or inner Door.*
4 *Lodges of the Porters.*
5 *Peristyle.*
6 *Porticos.*
7 *Vestibule.*
8 *Work Shops.*
9 *Bed-chamber or* Thalamus.
10 *Chamber for Visits or* Amphithalamus.
11 *Dining Room.*
12 *Rooms for the Servants.*
13 *Communication between the apartment of the Wife, and that of the Husband.*

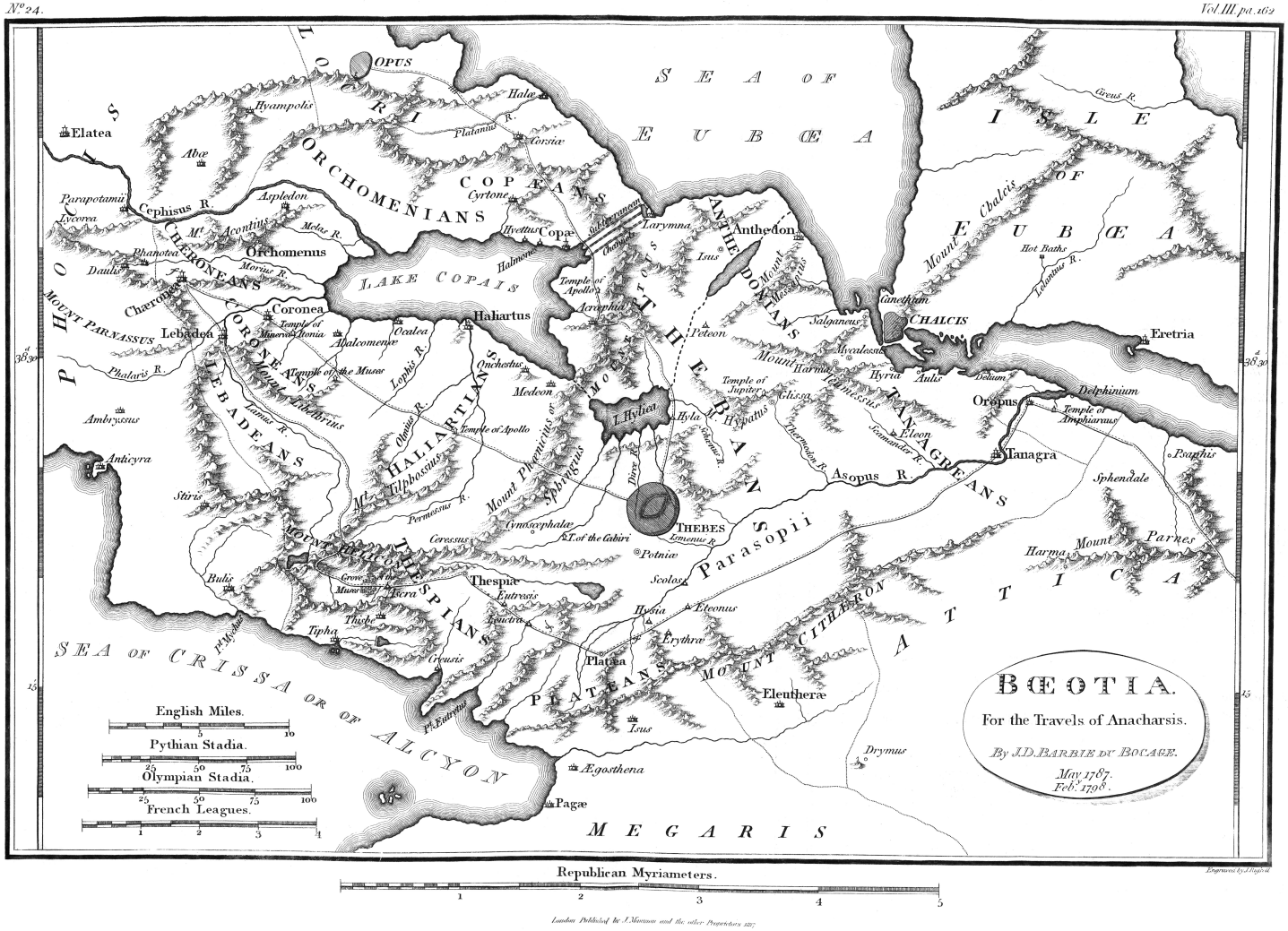
B. Apartment of the Husband.

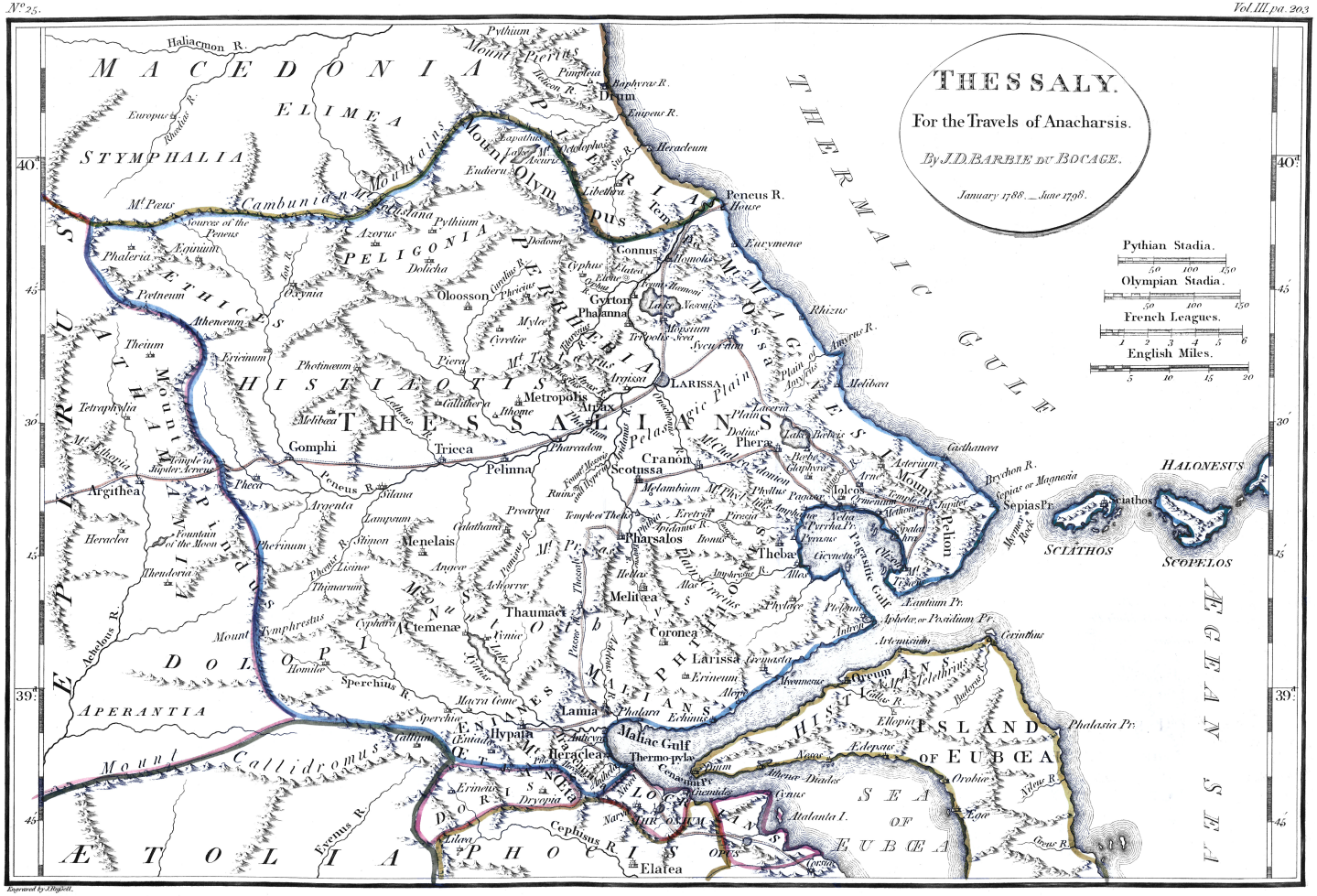
a *Vestibules.*
b *Great Peristyle.*
c *Porticos.*
d *Rhodian Portico.*
e *Banquetting Hall.*
f *Libraries.*
g *Gallery of Pictures.*
h *Dining Room.*
i *Halls of Audience and Conversation.*
k *Apartments for the Guests.*
l *Stables and Court-yard.*
m *Garden.*
n *Alleys called* Mesaulæ.

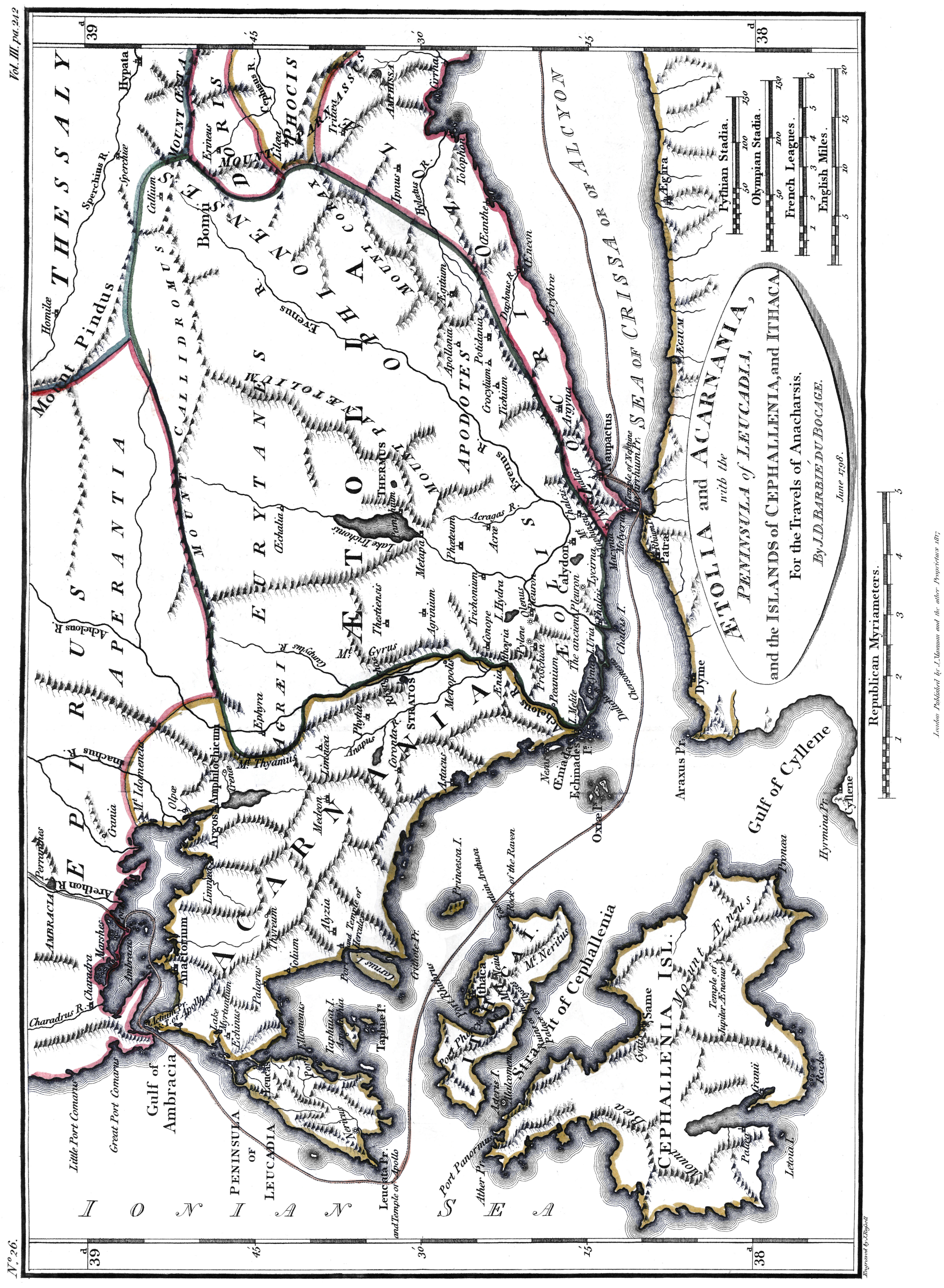
N° 23.

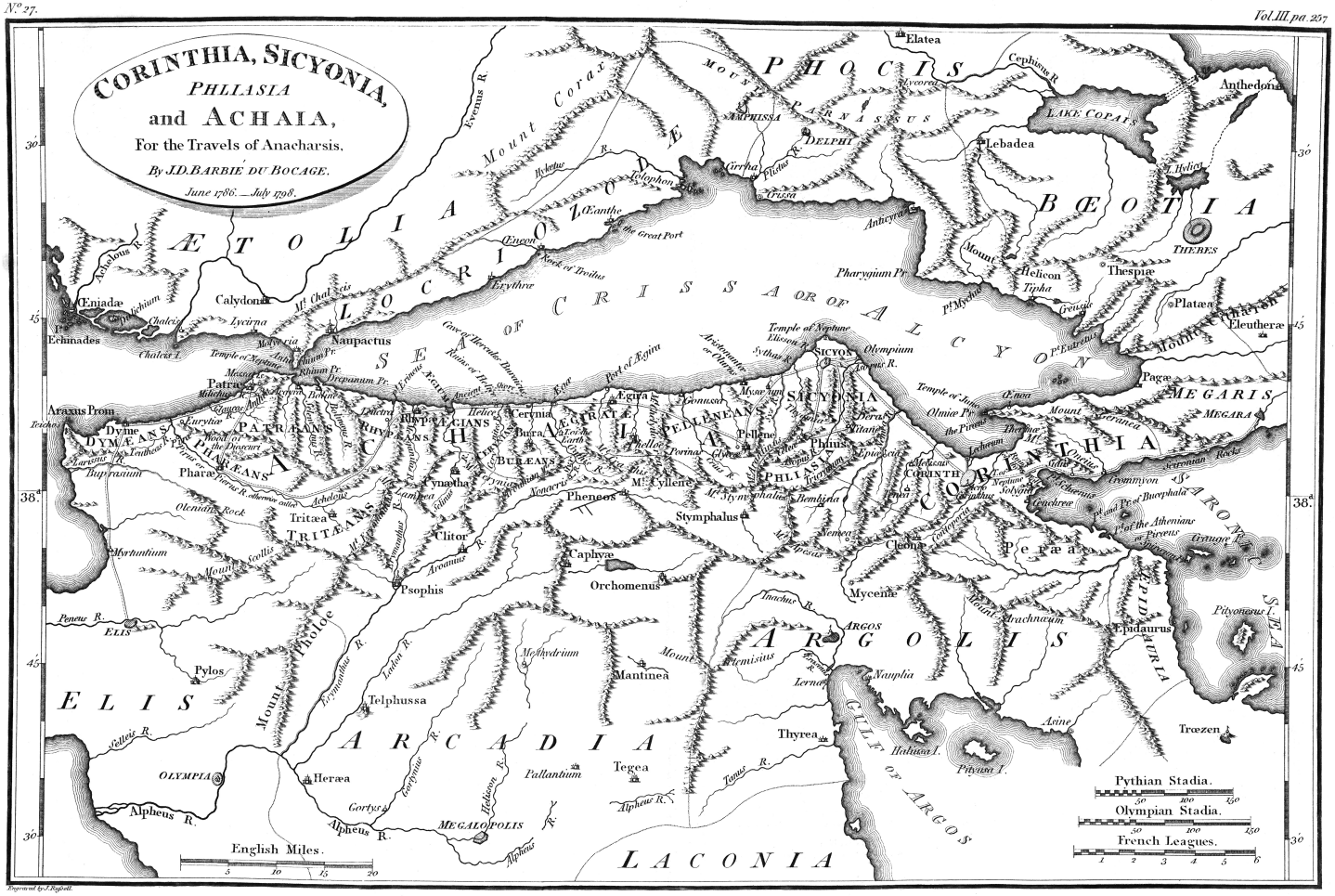
Engraved by J. Basire

London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817


BŒOTIA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D. Barbie du Bocage.
May 1787.
Feb.y 1798.
SEA OF EUBŒA
ISLE OF EUBŒA
SEA OF CRISSA OR OF ALCYON
MEGARIS
ATTICA
LAKE COPAIS
OPUS
Elatea
Hyampolis
Abæ
Parapotamii
Lycorea
Cephisus R.
Aspledon
Orchomenus
Phanotea
Daulis
Chæronea
Coronea
Lebadea
Haliartus
Ocalea
Alalcomenæ
Onchestus
Medeon
Copæ
Larymna
Anthedon
Isus
Peteon
Salganeus
Mycalessus
Hyria
Aulis
Delium
Oropus
Delphinium
Tanagra
Eretria
Chalcis
Canethum
Hot Baths
Eleon
Asopus R.
Thebes
Potniæ
Scolos
Eteonus
Erythræ
Platæa
Eleutheræ
Isus
Drymus
Ægosthena
Pagæ
Thespiæ
Eutresis
Leuctra
Creusis
Tipha
Thisbe
Bulis
Stiris
Anticyra
Ambryssus
Phalaris R.
Lebadeans
Coronæans
Cheroneans
Orchomenians
Copæans
Haliartians
Thespians
Platæans
Thebans
Tanagreans
Parasopii
Mount Parnassus
Mount Helicon
Mount Cithæron
Mount Parnes
Mount Chalcis
Mount Messapius
Mount Harma
Mount Teumessus
Mount Phœnicius or Sphingius
Mount Libethrius
Mt. Tilphossius
Mt. Acontius
Mt. Eutretus
Mt. Mycalus
Cynoscephalæ
T. of the Cabiri
Temple of Apollo
Temple of Jupiter
Temple of the Muses
Temple of Minerva Itonia
Temple of Amphiaraus
Temple of Apollo
Acræphia
Sphendale
Harma
Psaphis
Eleon
Hyla
Hypatus
Glissa
Thermodon R.
Scamander R.
Ismenus R.
Dirce R.
Permessus R.
Ceressus
Olmius R.
Lophis R.
Lamus R.
Melas R.
Morius R.
Platanus R.
Halæ
Corsiæ
Cyrtone
Hyettus
Halmone
Subterranean Channels
Cephisus R.
Lycorea
Parapotamii
Abæ
Hyampolis
Greus R.
Lelantus R.
Hot Baths
Eleutheræ
Grove of the Muses
Ascra
Thisbe
Pt. Mycalus
Pt. Eutretus
English Miles.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
Republican Myriameters.
Engraved by J. Hagford
London Published by J. Mannan and the other Proprietors 1817

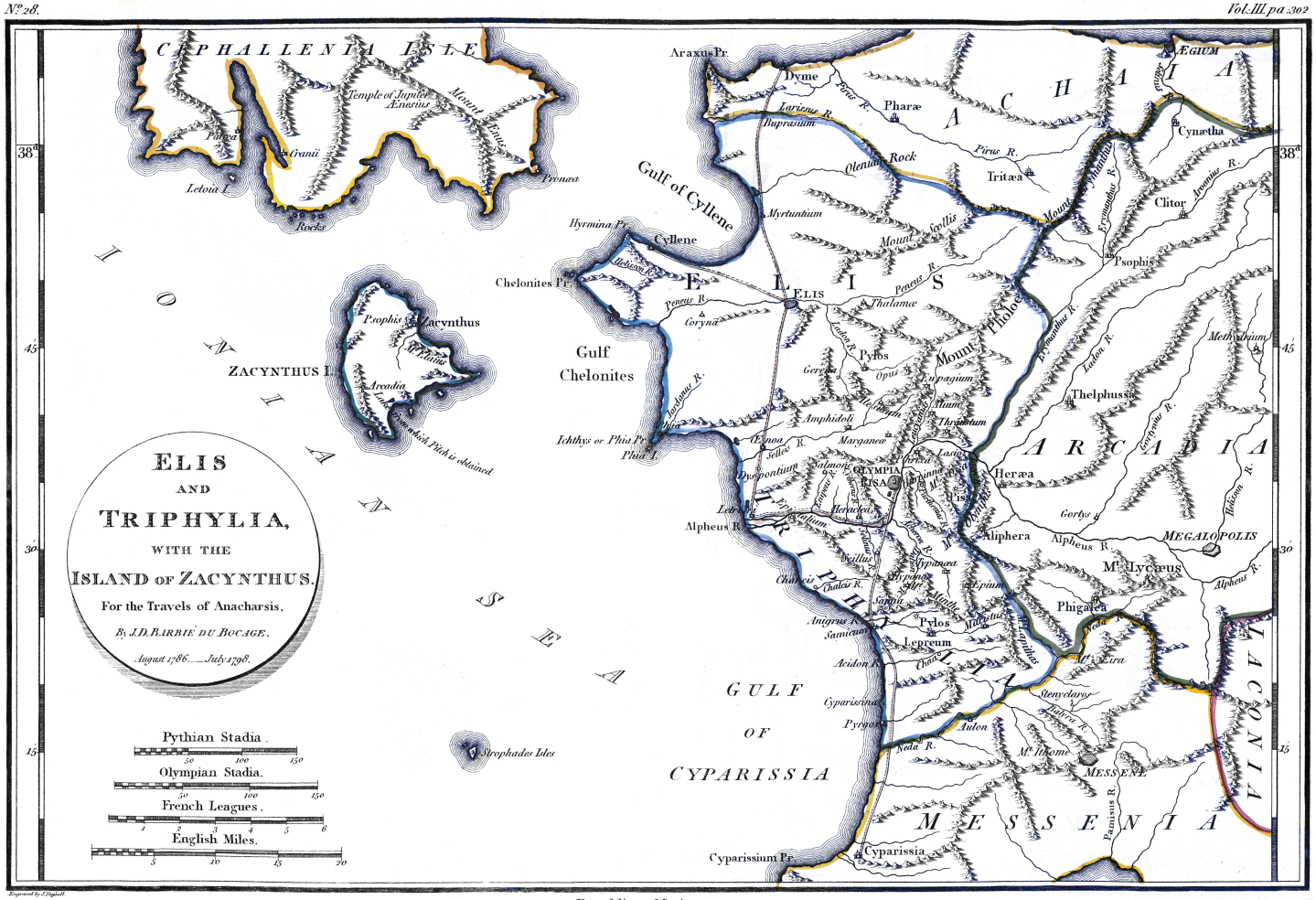

THESSALY.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D.BARBIE DU BOCAGE.
January 1788. — June 1798.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
English Miles.
MACEDONIA
THESSALIOTIS
PELASGIOTIS
PHTHIOTIS
MALIANS
PHOCIS
LOCRIS
DOLOPIA
ÆTOLIA
APERANTIA
ATHAMANIA
ELIMEA
STYMPHALIA
PELIGONIA
THERMAIC GULF
AEGEAN SEA
ISLAND OF EUBŒA
SEA OF EUBŒA
Peneus R.
Haliacmon R.
Mount Olympus
Mount Pindus
Mount Callidromus
Mount Œta
Mount Pelion
Mount Ossa
Mount Othrys
Mount Parnassus
Mount Helicon
Larissa
Pharsalos
Thebæ
Cranon
Scotussa
Pheræ
Gomphi
Tricca
Metropolis
Gonnus
Cyretiæ
Oloosson
Pelinna
Thaumaci
Melitæa
Coronea
Lamia
Hypata
Heraclea
Thermo-pylæ
Maliac Gulf
Elatea
Orchomenus
Chæronea
Delphi
Thespiæ
Platæa
Tanagra
Oropus
Eretria
Chalcis
Aulis
Aphetæ or Posidium Pr.
Cenæum Pr.
Artemisium
Cape Lithada
Phalasia Pr.
Sciathos
Scopelos
Halonesus
Sepias Pr.
Pelion
Ossa
Olympus
Pindus
Callidromus
Œta
Parnassus
Helicon
Peneus R.
Spercheius R.
Achelous R.
Asopus R.
Cephisus R.
Euripus
Republican Myriameters.
Engraved by J.Hogdell.
London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.


Vol. III. pa. 242
No. 26.
ÆTOLIA and ACARNANIA,
with the
PENINSULA of LEUCADIA,
and the ISLANDS of CEPHALLENIA, and ITHACA,
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
June 1798.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
English Miles.
Republican Myriameters.
THESSALY
EPIRUS
APERANTIA
DORIS
PHOCIS
ÆTOLIA
ACARNANIA
EURYTANES
APODOTES
OPHIONENSES
AGRÆI
Mount Pindus
MOUNT CALLIDROMUS
MOUNT ŒTA
MOUNT PANÆTOLIUM
Gulf of Ambracia
PENINSULA OF LEUCADIA
IONIAN SEA
SEA OF CRISSA OR OF ALCYON
Gulf of Cyllene
CEPHALLENIA ISL.
Strait of Cephallenia
Hypata
Amphissa
Naupactus
Calydon
STRATOS
Thermus
Lake Trichonis
Achelous R.
Evenus R.
Ambracia
Argos Amphilochicum
Anactorium
Actium Pr.
Leucas
Leucata Pr. and Temple of Apollo
Ithaca
Same
Dyme
Patræ
Ægium
Cyllene
Araxus Pr.
Engraved by J. Russell
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



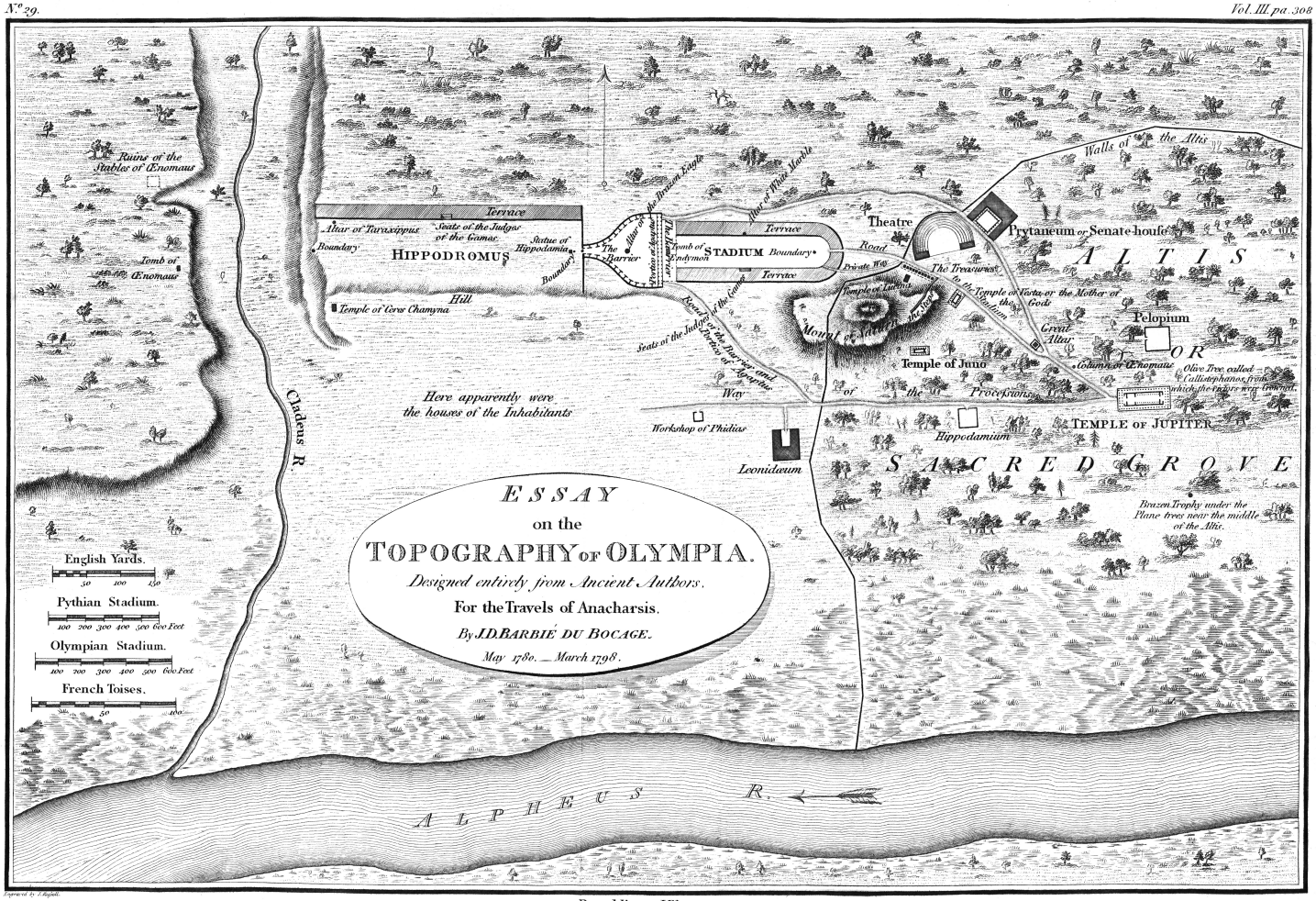
Engraved by J.Rapkin.

London Published by J.Macrone and the other Proprietors 1817.



Engraved by J. Pigalell.

London Published for J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817



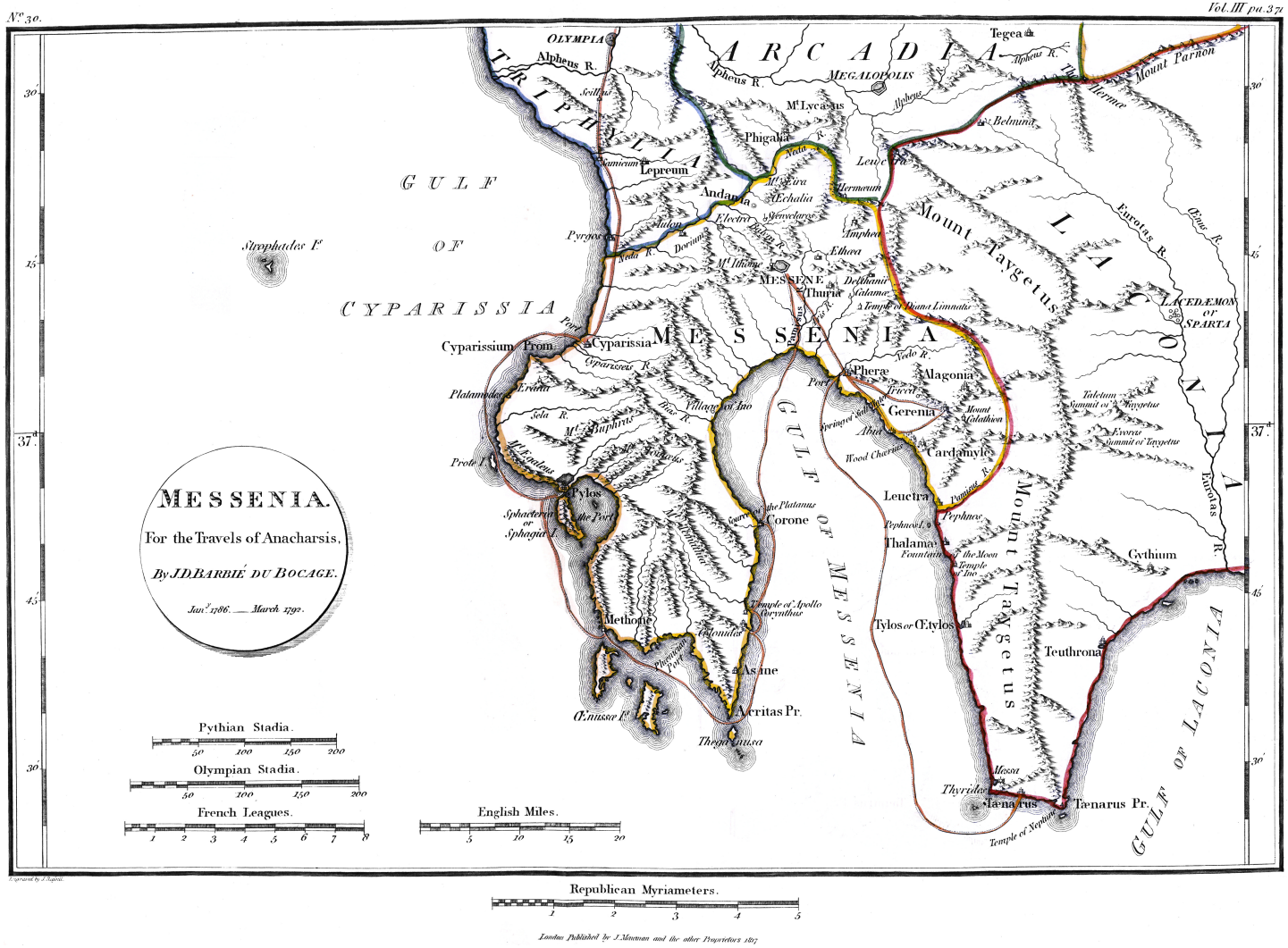
Engraved by J. Kaplali.

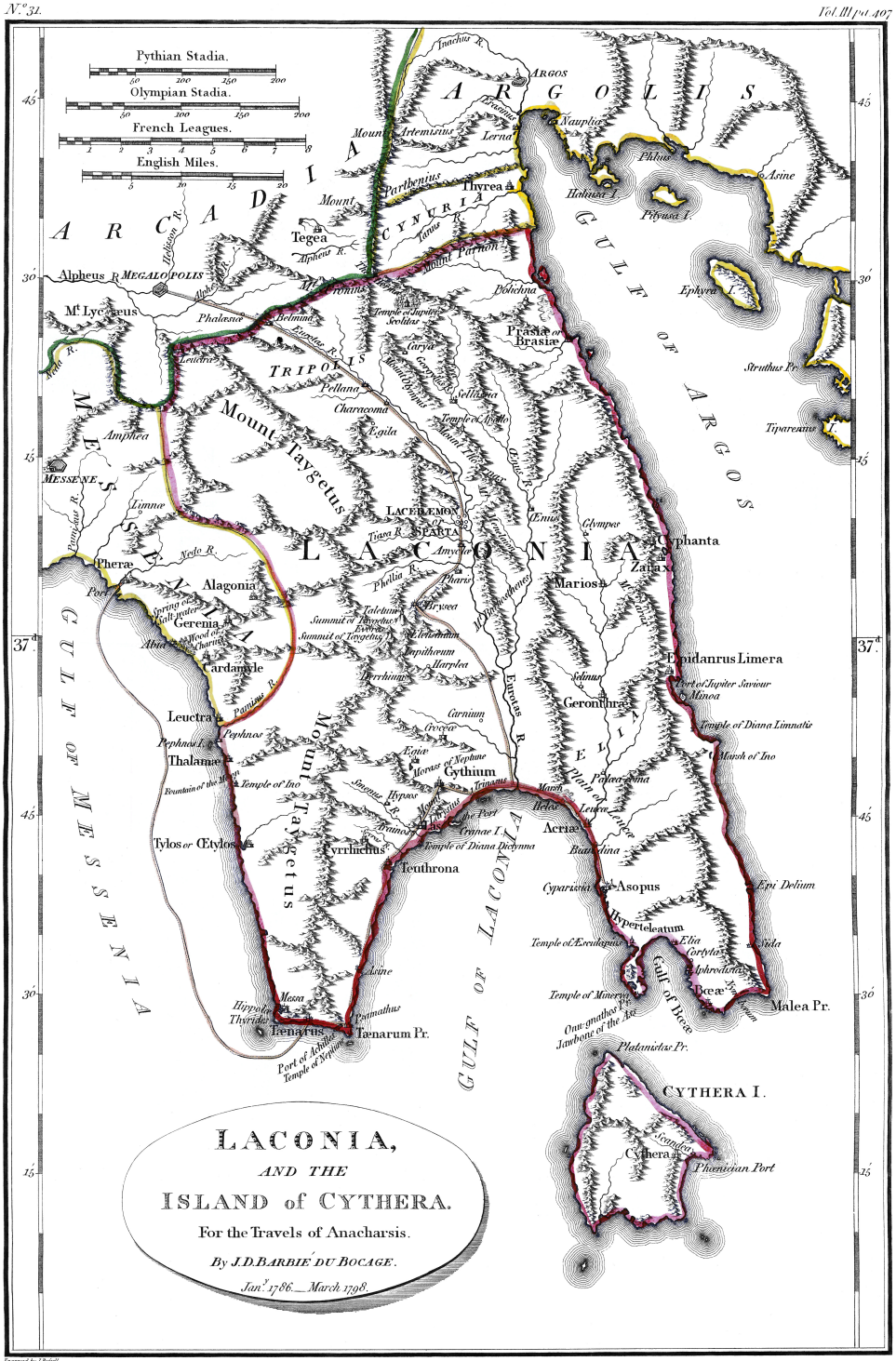
Republican Kilometre.

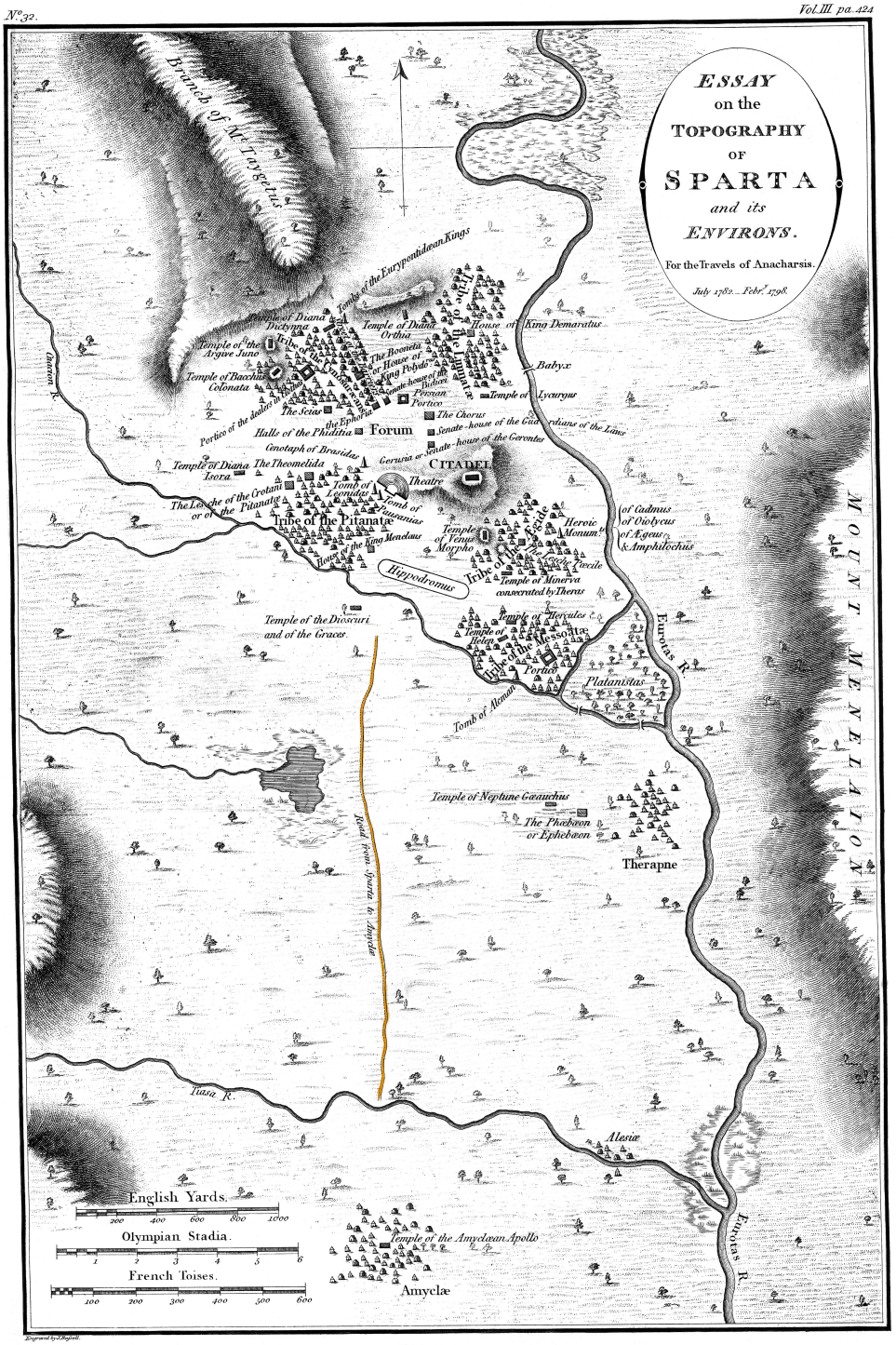
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Metres.

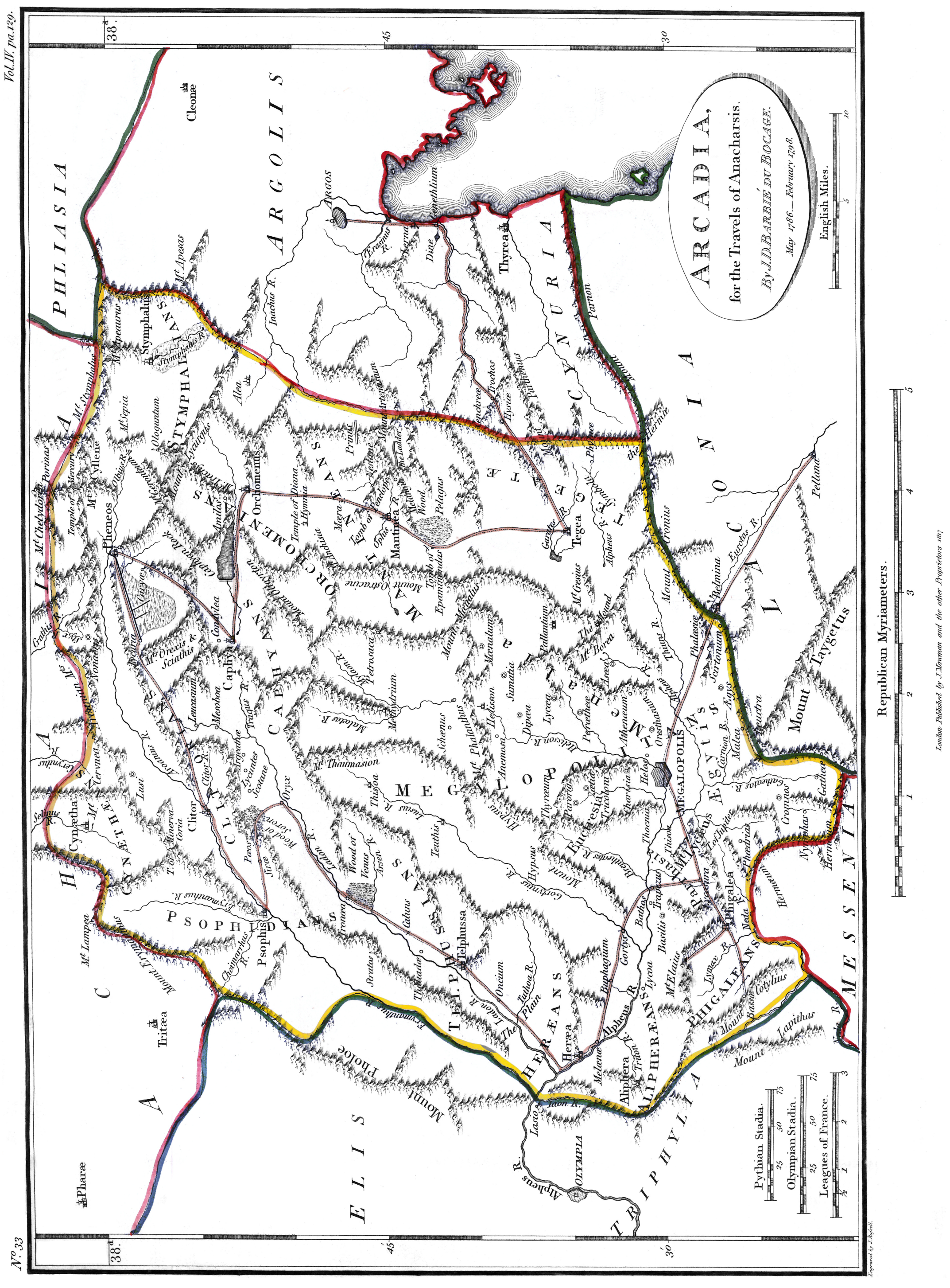
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

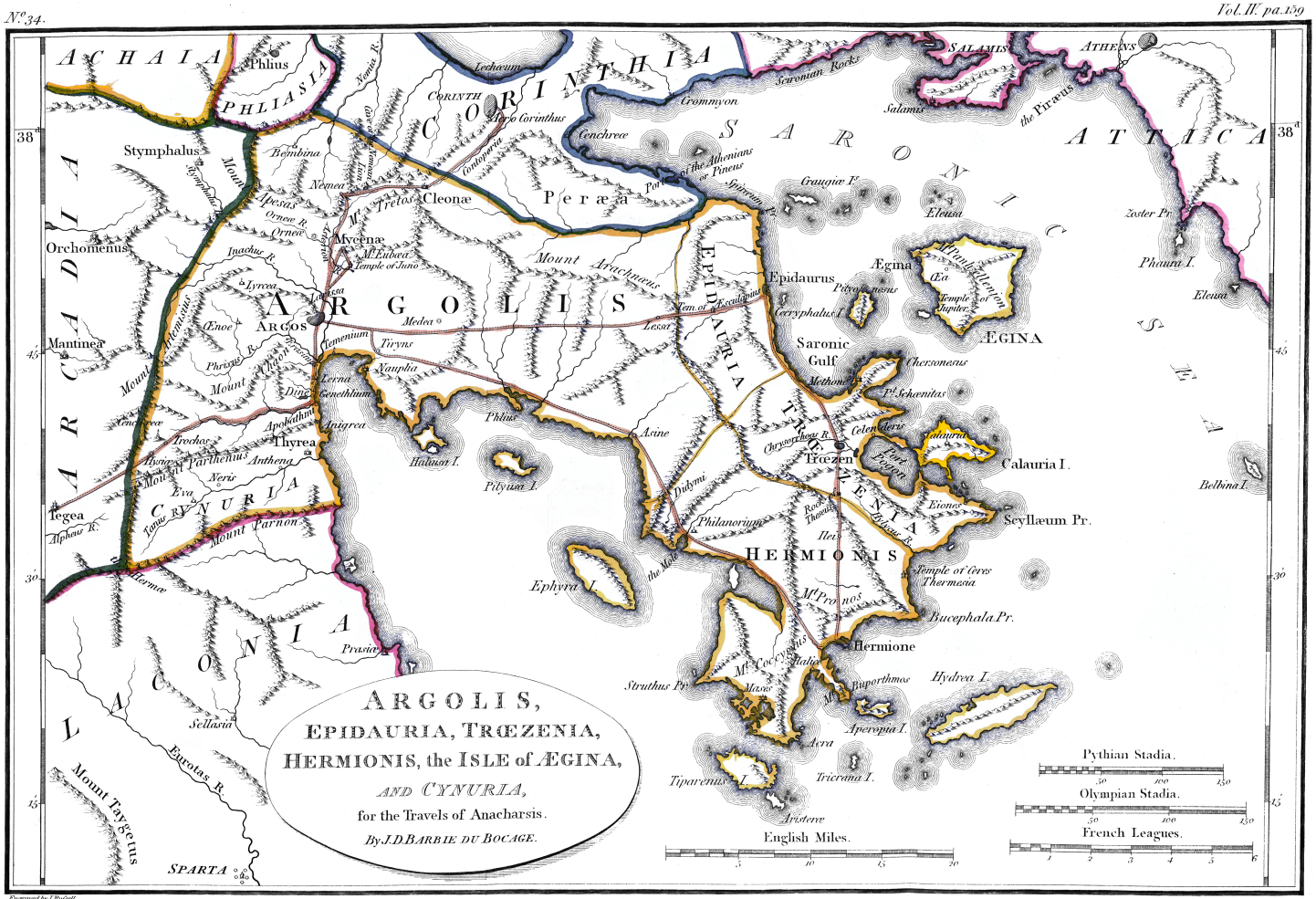
No. 30.


MESSENIA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis,
By J.D. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
Jan.y 1786. — March 1792.
GULF OF CYPARISSIA
GULF OF MESSENIA
GULF OF LACONIA
ARCADIA
TRIPHYLIA
MESSENIA
LACONIA
Mount Taygetus
Mount Parnon
Mount Taygetus
Strophades Is.
Cyparissium Prom.
Cyparissia
Pylos
Methone
Corone
Asine
Acritas Pr.
Thegaenusa
Œnussæ Is.
Pheræ
Alagonia
Gerenia
Cardamyle
Leuctra
Thalamæ
Tylos or Œtylos
Teuthrona
Gythium
Tænarus Pr.
Tænarus
Thyrides
Messa
Leucra
Belmina
Tegea
Mt. Lycæus
Phigalia
Andania
Pyrgos
Lepreum
Olympia
Alpheus R.
Eurotas R.
Œnus R.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
English Miles.
Republican Myriameters.
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817


Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
English Miles.
ARGOLIS
ARCADIA
LACONIA
MESSENIA
TRIPOLIS
CYNURIA
Mount Taygetus
Mount Parnon
GULF OF ARGOS
GULF OF LACONIA
GULF OF MESSENIA
Argos
Nauplia
Thyrea
Tegea
Megalopolis
Alpheus R.
Mt. Lycæus
Belmina
Pheneus
Stymphalus L.
Orchomenus
Pallantium
Asea
Psophis
Phalasiæ
Leuctra
Pellana
Charaeoma
Ægila
Amphea
Messene
Pheræ
Alagonia
Gerenia
Cardamyle
Thalamæ
Tylos or Œtylos
Cyparissia
Pephnos I.
Pephnos
Temple of Ino
Fountain of the Muses
Cyparissus
Cyrrhichus
Teuthrona
Asine
Messa
Hippola
Thyrides
Tænarus
Tænarum Pr.
Port of Achilles
Temple of Neptune
Sparta
Lacedæmon
Amyclæ
Pharis
Phellia
Mt. Thornax
Mt. Cnacadion
Mt. Hierus
Mt. Arachnæus
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Cnacalus
Mt. Scardamus
Mt. Parthenius
Mt. Artemisius
Mt. Cynortium
Mt. Thalamæ
Mt. Taygetus
Summit of Taygetus
Eurotas R.
Oenus R.
Tiasa R.
Inachus R.
Charadrus R.
Lerna
Prasiæ or Brasiæ
Delphina
Ephyra I.
Asine
Phlius
Halieis
Pityussa I.
Struthus Pr.
Tiparenum
Cyphanta
Zarax
Marios
Epidaurus Limera
Port of Jupiter Saviour
Minoa
Temple of Diana Limnatis
Marsh of Ino
Gerontbra
Selinus
Glympes
Enisi
Gythium
Temple of Neptune
Marsh
Belbina
Plain of Gythium
Acriæ
Boiatis
Leuctra
Temple of Diana Dictynna
Grynæ I.
Cranæ I.
The Port
Asopus
Epi Delium
Hyperteleatum
Temple of Hercules
Elia
Cotylia
Aphrodisias
Scia
Bœæ
Malea Pr.
Temple of Minerva
Gulf of Bœæ
Platanistus Pr.
Cythera I.
Scandeia
Cythera
Phœnician Port
Republican Myriameters.
LACONIA,
AND THE
ISLAND of CYTHERA.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D.BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
Jan.y 1786.—March 1798.
Engraved by I.Bagioli.
London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817


ESSAY
on the
TOPOGRAPHY
OF
SPARTA
and its
ENVIRONS.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
July 1762. – Febr.y 1798.
Branch of Mt. Taygetus
Tomb of the Eurypontidean Kings
Temple of Diana Dictynna
Temple of Diana Orthia
House of King Demaratus
Temple of the Argive Juno
The Bœnatis
or House of King Polydo
Temple of Bacchus Colonata
Babyx
Temple of Lycurgus
The Scias
Portico of the dealers in Hides
Halls of the Phiditia
Forum
The Chorus
Senate-house of the Guardians of the Laws
Cenotaph of Brasidas
Gerusia or Senate-house of the Gerontes
CITADEL
Temple of Diana Issora
The Theomelida
Theatre
Tomb of Leonidas
The Lesche of the Pitanatæ or of the Crotani
Tomb of Pausanias
Tribe of the Pitanatæ
Heroic Monum.ts of Cadmus of Cyclycus of Ageus & Amphilochus
Temple of Venus Morpho
House of the sons of King Menelaus
Hippodromus
Tribe of the Cynosurians
Temple of Minerva consecrated by Theras
Temple of the Dioscuri and of the Graces.
Temple of Hercules
Temple of Helen
Tribe of the Mesoatæ
Portico
Eurotas R.
Platanistas
Tomb of Atreus
Temple of Neptune Gœuchus
The Phœbæon or Ephebæon
Therapne
Road from Sparta to Amyclæ
Tiasa R.
Alesiæ
English Yards.
Olympian Stadia.
French Toises.
Temple of the Amyclæan Apollo
Amyclæ
MOUNT MENELAION
Republican Kilometre
Engraved by J. Bagnall.
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

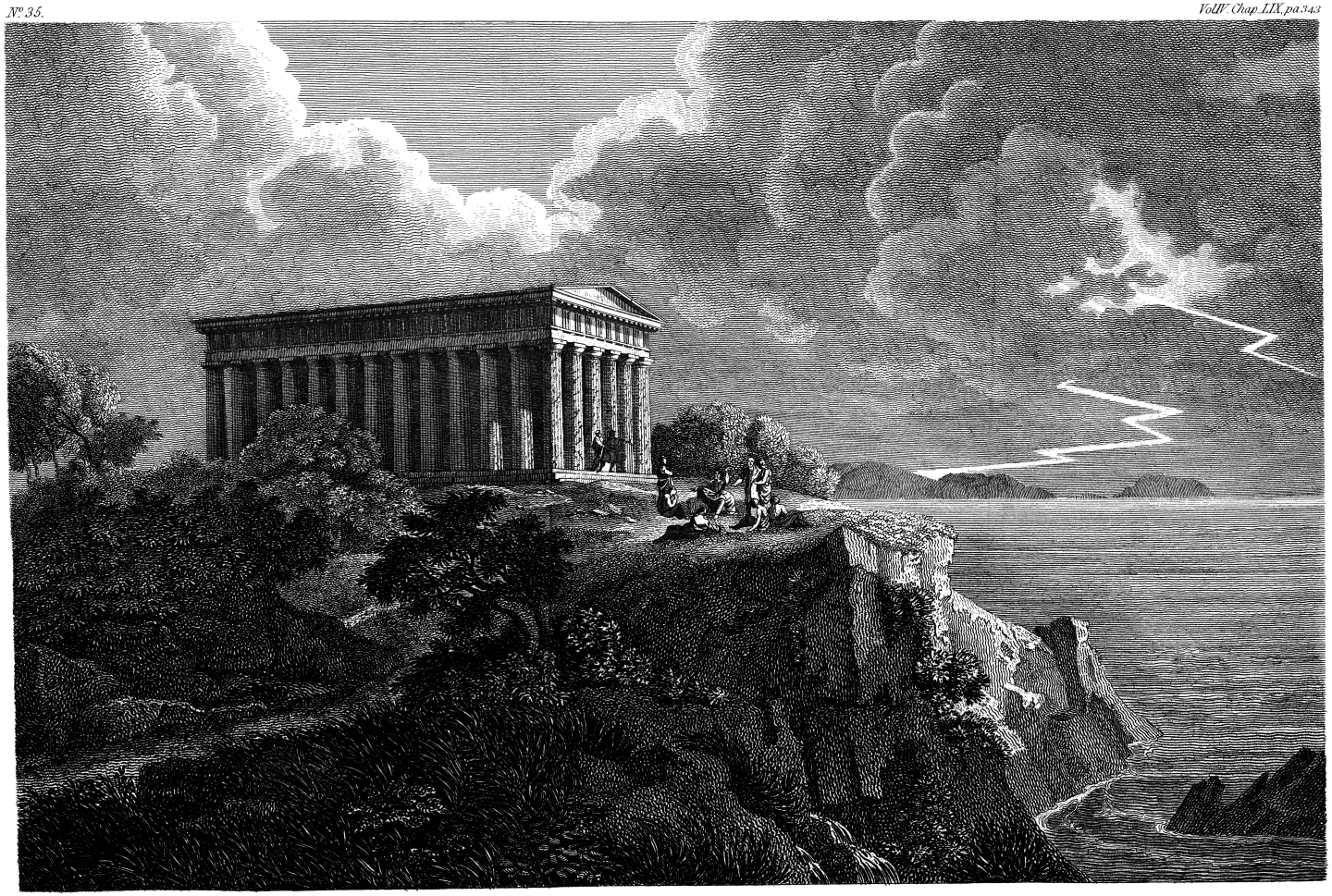

Vol. IV. pa. 129.
ARCADIA,
for the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J. D. BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE.
May 1786. __ February 1798.
English Miles.
Republican Myriameters.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
Leagues of France.
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817
Engraved by J. Russell.
No. 33
38.d
45
30
PHLIASIA
ARGOLIS
CYNURIA
LACONIA
MESSENIA
TRIPHYLIA
ELIS
ACHAIA
Cleonæ
Argos
Thyrea
Stymphalus
Pheneos
Cyllene
Orchomenus
Mantinea
Tegea
Caphyæ
Clitor
Cynætha
Psophis
Telphussa
Heræa
Aliphera
Phigalea
Megalopolis
Pallantium
Belmina
Pellana
Mount Taygetus
Mount Pholoe
Mount Lapithas
Olympia
Alpheus R.
Ladon R.
Erymanthus R.
Tritæa
Pharæ
MEGALOPOLIS
STYMPHALIANS
ORCHOMENIANS
MANTINEANS
CAPHYANS
CLITORIANS
CYNÆTHIANS
PSOPHIDIANS
TELPHUSSIANS
HERÆANS
ALIPHERÆANS
PHIGALEANS
PARRHASIANS
ÆGYTIS



ARGOLIS,
EPIDAURIA, TRŒZENIA,
HERMIONIS, the ISLE of ÆGINA,
AND CYNURIA,
for the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D.BARBIE DU BOCAGE.

Engraved by J.Bysell.

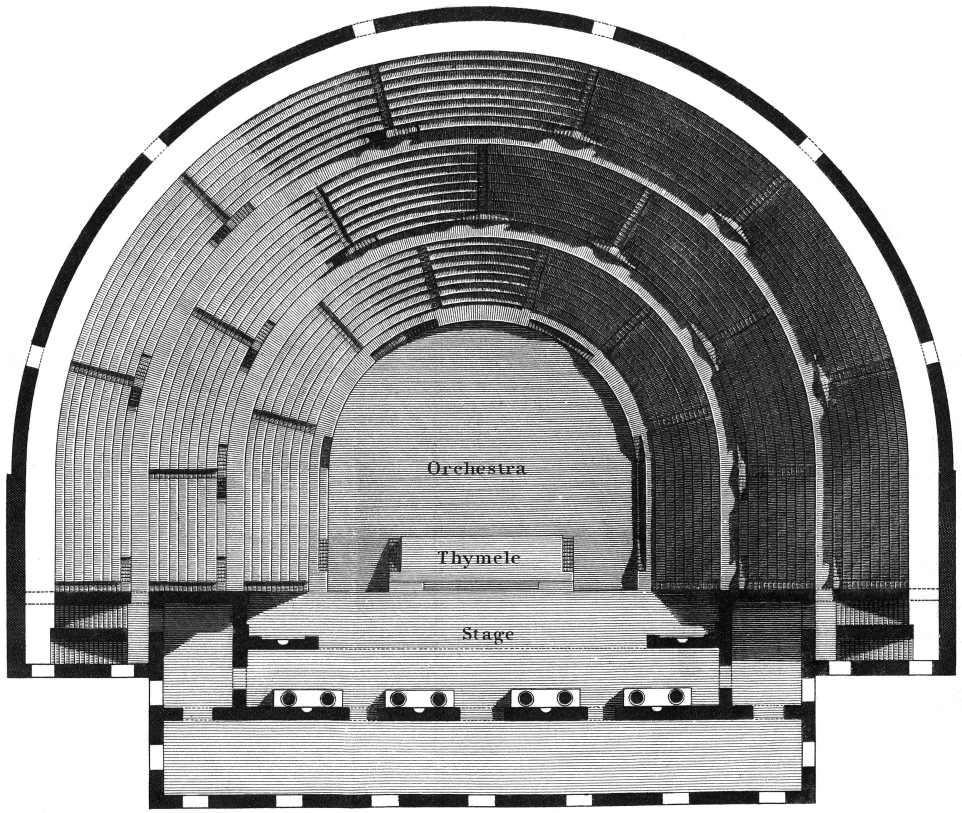
London. Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.



PLATO ON THE PROMONTORY OF SUNIUM, DISCOURSING TO HIS DISCIPLES.

London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817

ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE.

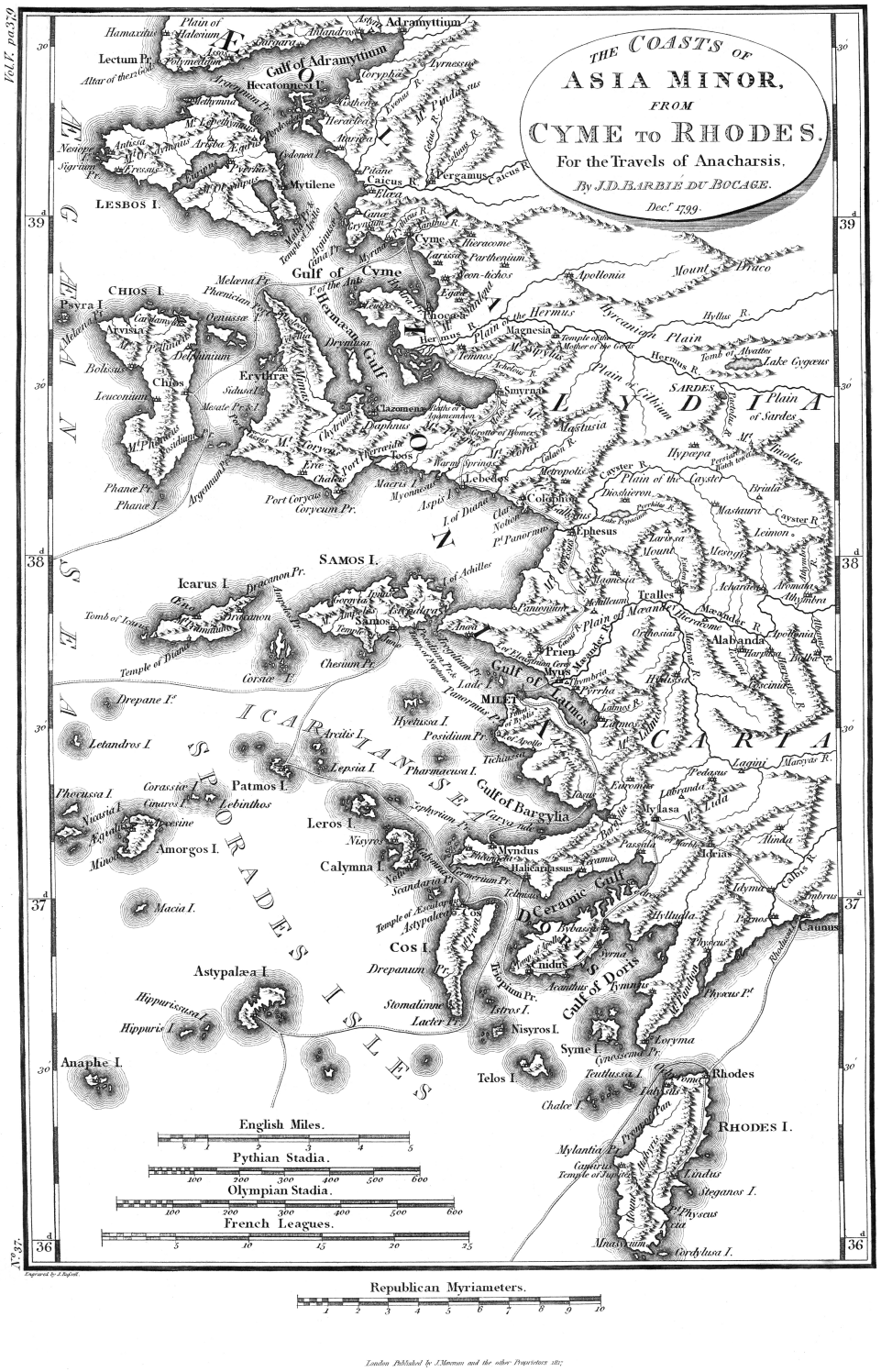


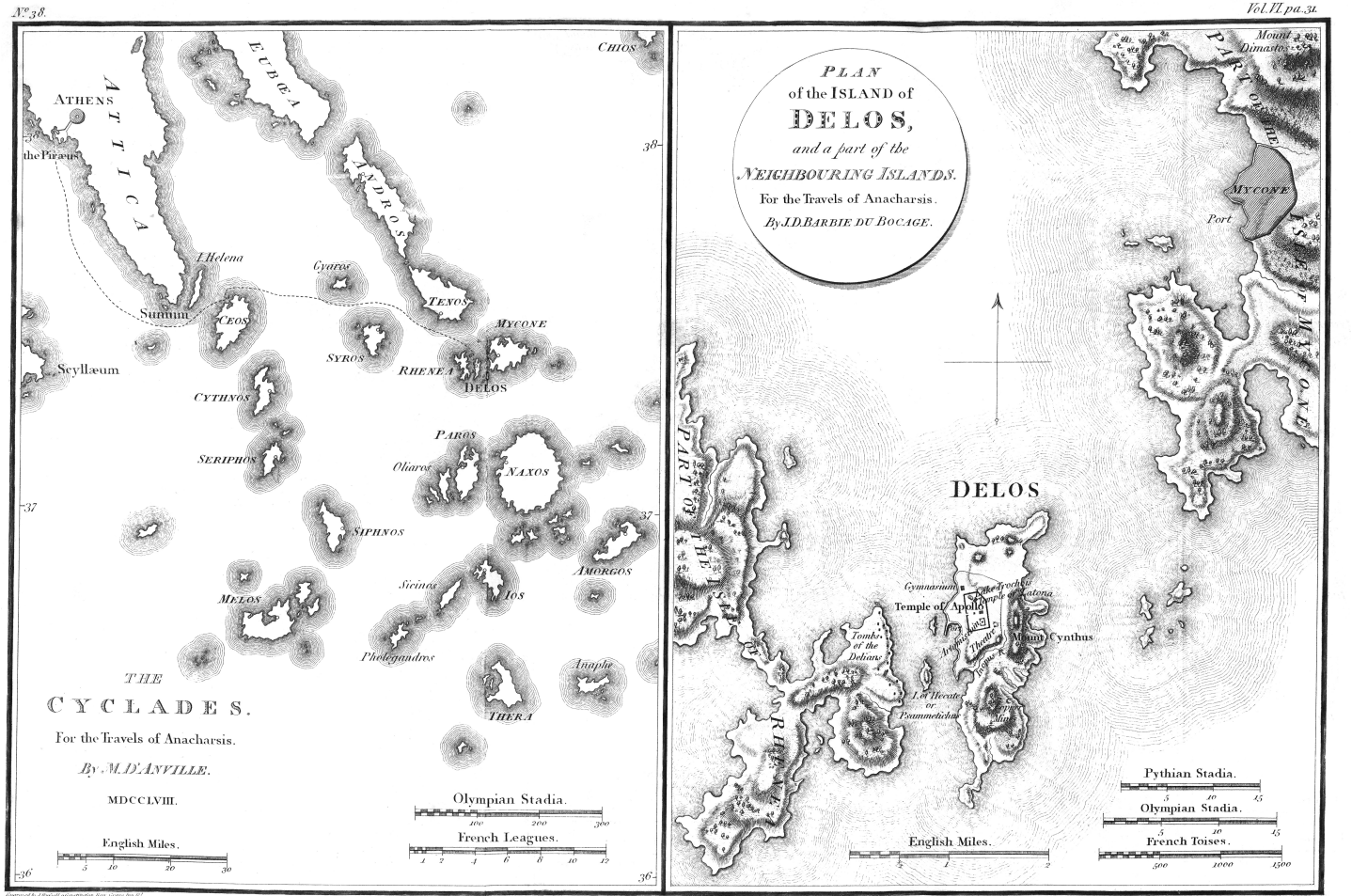
French Feet.
10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Grecian Feet.
10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Republican Hectometre.
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Metres.

London Published by J.Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817


THE COASTS OF
ASIA MINOR,
FROM
CYME TO RHODES.
For the Travels of Anacharsis.
By J.D. BARBIE DU BOCAGE.
Decr. 1799
Vol. V. pa. 379
Gulf of Adramyttium
Gulf of Cyme
Hermæan Gulf
Gulf of Latmos
Gulf of Bargylia
Ceramic Gulf
Gulf of Doris
LESBOS I.
CHIOS I.
SAMOS I.
Icarus I.
Patmos I.
Leros I.
Calymna I.
Cos I.
Astypalæa I.
Nisyros I.
Syme I.
Telos I.
Rhodes
RHODES I.
Smyrna
Ephesus
Colophon
Lebedos
Magnesia
Tralles
Alabanda
Mylasa
Myndus
Halicarnassus
Cnidus
Miletus
Priene
Myus
Samos
Erythræ
Clazomenæ
Teos
Cyme
Pergamus
Mytilene
Adramyttium
Hecatonnesi I.
Lectum Pr.
Chios
Psyra I.
Phocæa
Hermus R.
Caicus R.
Cayster R.
Maeander R.
Hyllus R.
Hermus R.
Lake Gygæus
Mount Draco
Apollonia
Hyrcanian Plain
Plain of the Hermus
Plain of Cilbian
Plain of the Cayster
Plain of Sardes
SARDES
LYDIA
IONIA
CARIA
ÆOLIS
ÆGEAN SEA
ICARIAN SEA
SPORADES ISLES
Drepane I.s
Letandros I.
Amorgos I.
Macia I.
Anaphe I.
Hippuris I.
Hippurissa I.
Stomalimne
Drepanum Pr.
Triopium Pr.
Cnidus
Acanthus
Tymnus
Syrnus
Cynossema Pr.
Loryma
Teutlussa I.
Chalce I.
Lindus
Steganos I.
Physcus
Mnasyrium
Cordylusa I.
Mylantia Pr.
Caunus
Rhodus
Pedasus
Lagini
Alinda
Idrias
Hyllula
Pyrrha
Latmos R.
Myus
Prien
Tichiussa
Posidium Pr.
Hyeusa I.
Arcitis I.
Lepsia I.
Pharmacusa I.
Phocussa I.
Corassia I.
Cinarus I.
Lebinthos
Nicaria I.
Aegialis
Pacesine
Minoa
Nisyros
Scandaria Pr.
Temple of Æsculapius
Astypalea
Cos
Temple of Jupiter
English Miles.
Pythian Stadia.
Olympian Stadia.
French Leagues.
Republican Myriameters.
Engraved by J. Basire.
London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817.



London Published by J. Mawman and the other Proprietors 1817